The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5615. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Reported Termination of the War in Paraguay.

Capture of Lopez's Last Position and his Rumored Flight.

France Declines to Enter Into a Cuban Protectorate.

The Succession in France a Subject of Contention.

Rivalry Between the Parties of the Empress and Prince Napoleon.

Important Suit Against General Steedman.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Capture of Ascurra by the Allies—Reported Flight of Lopez—The Provisional Government Installed in Asuncion.

LISBON, Sept. 20.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived, and brings important intelligence. Dispatches received at Rio, from Asuncion, dated Aug. 18, report that the Allies have captured Ascurra and Piribebuy. President LOPEZ has fled, and the Paraguayans can no longer continue the struggle. The Provisional Government has been installed at Asuncion. This news has caused great rejoicings in Brazil and the Argentine Confederation. The war was considered at an end, and the Cities of Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio Janeiro were illuminated.

Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, Minister of the United States to Brazil, had arrived at Rio Janeiro.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Sickles Note Discovered to be Friendly—The Attitude of France—A Protectorate Scheme Stifled.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The *Post* this morning says it now appears that America has only made friendly representations to the Madrid Government in favor of the reasonable demands of the Cubans. It is probable that NAPOLEON suggested to the Regency that Spain should act considerately toward Cuba, and so disarm American influence.

The French Government favors a reconciliatory policy at Madrid, and non-intervention at Washington.

The *Standard* says, PRIM's attempt to induce England and France to join in a protectorate for Cuba has totally failed.

More About the Attitude of France and England—An Amicable Understanding Probable.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20.—The *Independence Belge* thinks it improbable that General PRIM would claim the good offices of England and France to prevent the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents by the United States. If he should make such a demand, he certainly would receive a negative answer. But should the answer of either country be favorable, the intervention of a third party would be sure to lessen the chances of success for Spain. The Washington Administration will follow a policy, based on the public opinion of the country, with prudence and consideration. Should that course lead to the recognition of the Cubans, no suggestion from Europe could have any effect.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The *Journal des Débats* believes France and England are disposed to support Spain with their counsel. But the menacing character of affairs has considerably diminished, and there is reason to hope that the misunderstanding with the United States has been brought to a satisfactory termination.

FRANCE.

The Napoleonic Dynasty—Rivals for the Succession—The Empress and Prince Napoleon Parties.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Paris correspondence of the *Times* says the Emperor's recovery has caused a lull in the fiery debate which had begun between the party of the Empress and the friends of Prince NAPOLEON. The rivalry already displayed by each faction gives a foretaste of what is in store for France when the death of the Emperor lets his family loose, and gives up the State to their unseemly discords.

THE IMPRISONED FENIANS.

Their Liberation Imperatively Demanded—An Imposing Demonstration in London.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—The *Irishman* to-day says no terms for Ireland will be acceptable without the release of the Fenians. It is the verdict of the Irish people that England must set these men free or avow that her promise of a better Government for Ireland is a lie.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The demonstration in favor of the imprisoned Fenians took place to-day. Processions were formed in Clerkenwell, and with bands of music, and bearing flags and mottoes, marched in perfect order to Trafalgar-square. There a meeting was organized. Six thousand persons were present. GEO. HENRY MOORE, member of Parliament for Mayo, presided. Mr. MOORE, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting. He condemned the English Government for the prolonged incarceration of political offenders, contrasted its conduct in this respect with that of other States in Europe and America, and concluded that England could only be compared with Russia. He hoped the British people would no longer tolerate such excessive severity, and demanded the liberation of the prisoners as a matter of justice. Mr. BRADLAUGH and others followed in the same strain. Resolves urging the unconditional pardon of the Fenians were unanimously adopted. The proceedings were very enthusiastic. No disturbance whatever occurred.

GERMANY.

The Humboldt Centennial in Berlin—A Rumor about Baden.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The *Times* regards the celebration of the Humboldt anniversary in Berlin as shabbier than that held in any city of the Old or New World. The total absence of the upper classes, because they regarded the festival as a Liberal demonstration, is not balanced by the congratulations of Princes and Princesses.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—A rumor is current that Prussia is about to annex the Grand Duchy of Baden.

CANADA.

Movements of Prince Arthur—Departure from Quebec and Flight Through Montreal.

QUEBEC, Sept. 20.—Prince ARTHUR made a short tour around the harbor on Saturday. A reception was given by Lieutenant-Governor BELLEAU, and a banquet was given at the Stadacona Club-house, in the evening, by Governor BELLEAU. On Sunday he went to church at the English Cathedral. To-day, at 10 o'clock, the Prince left Point Levi on a special train for Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.—Prince ARTHUR arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and was received by General WYNDHAM, who drove him to Rosemount, his future quarters, where the Prince dined privately, and left at 7:30 o'clock for London, Ontario.

JAPAN.

Currency and Trade—Another Outbreak Apprehended—An Attempt to Set Up a New Mikado Frustrated—The Duke of Edinburgh.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 20.—Private advices from Japan, received by the last steamer, are as follows:

The Japanese currency was in a bad way, and much spurious money was in circulation. The paper currency was at a discount; trade was dull and business almost at a stand-still.

The Mikado was still at Yeddo. Great jealousies existed among the Daimios, and another outbreak was expected before long.

A conspiracy broke out at Kioto a few weeks ago, the object of which was to set up another Mikado there. The plan was nearly completed when it was discovered and put down. It was organized by people opposed to the proposed return of the Mikado to Yeddo. Japan was by no means in a settled condition.

Consul-General SEWARD was expected there. Preparations to receive the Duke of EDINBURGH were in progress. Extraordinary attention will be paid him from all sides, and he will be shown as much of Japan as he can well see.

CUBA.

Spanish Volunteers Setting out for the Field.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—More companies of the new battalion of volunteers have gone to the seat of war.

NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

General Steedman's Administration—An Alleged Discrepancy of $600,000—Arrival of Perry Fuller.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—A suit has been entered in the United States Circuit Court against General JAMES B. STEEDMAN, Ex-Internal Revenue Collector for this district, and his sureties, by the United States District-Attorney, for over $600,000, which amount, after the adjustment of accounts by the proper officers, is found to be due by STEEDMAN, as Tax Collector, to the Government.

PERRY FULLER has been brought here from St. Louis, charged with complicity in the $3,000,000 "Ring" swindle on the Government. He was admitted to bail in $20,000 to appear in November next.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Collision at Athens, Penn.—Three Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

WAVERLY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—At 7:30 o'clock this morning the express train on the Pennsylvania and New-York Railroad, bound north, collided with the way train, standing on the track, at Athens, Penn., four miles from this place. One person was killed outright—WILLIAM MABEE, of Towanda, Penn., and another has since died—NELSON W. ACKLEY, of Dushore, Penn., Republican candidate for the Legislature from that district, and several others, were injured. Mr. ACKLEY died soon afterward. Mrs. ZELANDA SPALDING, of Milan, Penn., and GEORGE BERRY, fireman of the express train, were seriously injured, and others slightly. The way engine had stopped to take water, and owing to a dense fog the engineer of the express train was unable to see the flag sent back to notify him of the danger ahead. The officers of the road and many physicians were on the ground, and the wounded were well cared for and will recover. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the bodies to-day. There is much excitement at Athens. The road will be cleared for the passage of trains by noon.

The Last Order in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Case—A Joint Receivership.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The motion to appoint new receivers of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company was made by the Attorney-General before Judge T. A. JOHNSON to-day. Messrs. JOHN K. PORTER and A. J. VANDERPOEL appeared as counsel for the Ramsey directors, and Messrs. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and THOS. G. SHEARMAN for the Church Directors, while A. A. REDFIELD, of New-York, and Hon. W. F. ALLEN, of Albany, each claimed the exclusive right to represent the Company, the former being recognized by the Attorney-General. ROBERT L. BANKS and JAMES MCQUADE were appointed joint receivers by general consent, and all further litigation was directed to be had in their names in this proceeding, in which the validity of the late election and of the alleged fraudulent issue of stock is to be determined. Further proceedings were adjourned to Oct. 1, at this place.

Destructive Fire in Medina, N. Y.—Two Business Blocks Burned.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 20.—Two large blocks in Medina were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The following are the names of the losers: James Skinner, boot and shoe store, $1,500, insured for $1,000; John Parson, tin shop, $1,500; Fuller & Godley, hardware store, $12,000, insured for $7,000; Healey & Son, drug store, $12,000, insured for $6,000; Mrs. Smith, loss on building, $3,000, no insurance; Silas Smith, loss on building $6,000, insured; John Alcorn, grocery; E. W. F. Smith, jeweler, loss $600, no insurance; Wm. M. Smith & Co., loss $6,000; E. H. Benswig & Sterfel, clothing, loss $2,500, insured; Empire Hotel, loss on furniture and building, $16,000. There were also other minor losses.

A Strange Case of Destitution—A Family Moneyless and Starving.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—A party of eight persons, consisting of T. C. L. CHAFFE, his wife and wife's sister and five children, the youngest twelve weeks old, were found on the road near this city on Saturday in a most destitute condition. They were without money, starving and almost naked. CHAFFE stated that they left their home in Leavenworth County, Kansas, in February last for Philadelphia, where they have friends, and have traveled the entire distance on foot, living by charity on the way. They were provided for here, and a liberal subscription in money was raised for them. Yesterday they resumed their journey to Philadelphia by boat.

The Lowell Poisoning Case—Twenty-one Lives Lost During the Storm.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The examination of LOUISA W. MINER, charged with poisoning the family of Dr. JEANNERET, of Lowell, resulted in her discharge.

Twenty-one persons, belonging to Rockport, were probably lost during the gale on the 8th inst. Seven bodies have been recovered and brought home, and received Christian burial. All were engaged in the fishing business.

Death of a Boston Physician.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—Dr. S. D. TOWNSEND, a well-known physician of this city, died yesterday at the age of 75.

Incendiarism in Nashville—A Foundry Partially Destroyed.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 20.—The well-known foundry of ANDREW ANDERSON was set on fire last night in the pattern-room. All the patterns were burned. They cost originally about $40,000, but cannot be replaced for double that amount. Part of the building was destroyed; but the lower story, containing the machinery, was saved. There was no insurance. The foundry was occupied by J. B. ROMANS, lessee.

A similar attempt was made on Saturday to burn the foundry of STEWART YEOMAN.

POLITICAL.

The Mississippi Campaign—Speech of Judge Dent.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 20.—In his speech at Corinth on Saturday, Judge DENT said there were two parties at present in Mississippi. One was known as the "Bitter Enders" or "Extremists," the other as the National Republican Union Party. To the latter he belonged, and from that party he had received the distinguished honor of being placed at the head of the ticket, and been chosen their standard-bearer in the present campaign. The one party, led by TARBELL, AMES, ALCORN & Co., wanted to disfranchise the white people, while the party he belonged to was in favor of universal suffrage and amnesty.

Addressing the colored people, about one hundred and fifty of whom were present, he said he would urge them in the strongest terms not to be antagonistic to the people of the South, among whom they had been born and raised. He assured them the Southern men loved them, and would respect them in their rights better than any stranger could do. He said many white men who came from the North were constantly contending that it was through their efforts that the colored race had procured its freedom. Such was not the fact, as General GRANT and many other distinguished soldiers and statesmen had declared that it was only a circumstance of war; that it was never intended to give the colored man his freedom until it became a war necessity. Neither was it intended to give them the right to vote until it became a political necessity in the work of reconstruction. He contended that they need not thank the people of the North for the rights and privileges they enjoyed. He urged them to beware of the party of which TARBELL, General AMES, ALCORN & Co. were the leaders, but to join their ranks, with true Southern men, who would protect them in their rights. It was only by doing so that their race could be perpetuated. If they failed to join those who loved and really understood them, they would drift away like the Indians to the frontier of civilization, and in a few years entirely disappear. All AMES, TARBELL & Co. wanted was office; that was all their pretended patriotism consisted of. After they got all they wanted through the votes of the colored men, they would turn round and mock at their calamity. They belonged to the proscriptionists, and would deprive them of all rights if it would serve their purposes; therefore he urged them to support those who would protect them in their rights. He closed his address by calling on those assembled to support the man who was in favor of peace throughout Mississippi and the entire country, and who were in favor of equal rights to all. The Conservative Republicans held a ratification meeting at Jackson, Miss., yesterday. A number of speeches were made.

Delegates to the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, and other Conventions.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—HORATIO SEYMOUR, FRANCIS KERNAN and MILES B. FARGO have been elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Oneida County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—GEORGE GRIFFIN was to-day nominated delegate to the Democratic State Convention by the Democrats of the Second Assembly District.

E. CRUMMEY is the appointed Democratic delegate from the Second Assembly District to the Second Judicial District Convention.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 20.—At the Third Assembly Democratic District Convention, held at Pine's Ridge to-day, ABRAHAM HYATT, of Sing Sing, was appointed delegate to the State Convention, and AMOS R. CLARK alternate. MITCHELL LAIRD was appointed delegate to the Judiciary Convention, and GEORGE H. SUTTON alternate, and JESSE HUNT, WILLIAM MEAD, WILLIAM MARSHALL, Jr., JAMES H. BAND and WILLIAM EDGAR LAWRENCE were appointed delegates to the Senatorial Convention. Resolutions were adopted expressing entire confidence in Hon. WILLIAM CAULDWELL, and earnestly recommending his renomination.

OSWEGO, Sept. 20.—At the First Assembly District Democratic Convention Hon. A. S. PAGE was appointed State delegate, and C. T. RICHARDSON Senatorial delegate.

The Republican State Convention—Delegates.

OSWEGO, Sept. 20.—At the First Republican District Convention, held to-day, J. C. CHURCHILL, D. G. FORT and OREN HENDERSON were elected delegates to the State Convention; and CHAS. E. DOWNS, B. B. PLACE, GEO. GOBLE, GEO. B. SLOAN and JOHN FULLER were appointed Senatorial delegates.

The New-Jersey Republicans.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Republican City Convention have nominated Ex-Governor MARCUS L. WARD for Mayor of the city. He peremptorily declined, but the party hopes to overcome his objections.

The Pennsylvania Republicans.

BEDFORD, Penn., Sept. 20.—Great dissatisfaction exists among the Republicans of this county in regard to the renomination of A. STUTZMAN, of Somerset, for Senator, and by the unanimous vote of the County Committee he has been requested to withdraw.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Senator SUMNER will preside at the Republican State Convention in Worcester on Wednesday.

The Condition of Governor Church Still Critical.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 20.—The symptoms of Governor CHURCH were much more unfavorable Sunday. He was attacked severely with pneumonia about 2 o'clock in the morning. At 7 o'clock he was easier, and again at 11 o'clock he was reported in a dangerous condition. Since his relapse the fears of his friends that he will never recover seem to have increased.

The Humboldt Festival in San Francisco—An Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 19.—The Germans of this city united in a procession to-day in memory of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Baron VON HUMBOLDT. It was a fine affair.

An earthquake occurred throughout Northern Arizona on Sept. 6, but no damages are reported.

Fire at Cape Elizabeth.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 20.—The house and stables of Captain CHARLES H. BRITT, in Cape Elizabeth, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is not stated. The insurance is $4,500. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Theft of Uncurrent Bank Bills.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Sept. 20.—About noon to-day a package of the old bills, of the issue of the Bank of Crawford County, was abstracted from the office of the assignee, who had received them for cancellation. These bills are uncurrent.

Base Ball—The Washington Nationals and the Haymakers.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—A game of base ball was played here to-day between the Nationals, of Washington, and the Haymakers, of Lansingburg, which resulted in favor of the Haymakers, by a score of 24 to 17.

An Old Man Robbed of his Last Dollar.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Sept. 18.

A few days since a furniture maker living in a country town near Albany, N. Y., found himself in such poor health that he was advised by physicians to come West. He was an old man, and it seemed hard at his time of life to start out and make him a new home among strangers. The physicians told him he must do so, and he sold everything he possessed, realizing the sum of $750 therefor. Purchasing a ticket to Milwaukee, and intending to go thence to Green Bay and open a small store, the old man and his wife started for the West. His pocket-book, with all the money he had in the world, was in a side pocket of his coat. At the depot in Chicago the old man says he felt himself jostled but did not think of his money, believing it to be safe, until at Waukegan when he went to pay for his supper, he found it was gone—every dollar of it—had been without doubt stolen in the depot at Chicago. One can imagine the feelings of the old man thus robbed, but it is not easy to describe them. He came on to this city, and when he told his story a handsome little sum of money was raised for him and he was sent on his way to Green Bay, and in his new home we hope the world will treat him kindly.

WASHINGTON.

The Naval Vessels in Active Service—Kentucky [illegible] after Office—Douglass the Printer—The Executive Mansion.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The following is a summary of our naval forces in the several fleets now on duty. This includes only the vessels actually on the various stations. It could at short notice be tripled, both as to ships and guns:

North Atlantic Squadron.—Screw steamers Albany, Nipsic, Seminole, [illegible], Tuscarora and Yantic, [illegible] guns; paddle-wheel steamers, [illegible] and Powhatan, 18 guns; iron-clads, Dictator and Saugus, 4 guns; total, [illegible] vessels, [illegible] guns.

South Atlantic Squadron.—Screw steamers Lancaster and Quinnebaug, 31 guns; sloop Portsmouth, 15 guns; paddle-wheel steamer Wasp, 1 gun; total, 4 vessels, 48 guns.

European Squadron.—Screw steamers Franklin, Juniata, Plymouth and Richmond, 90 guns; storeship Guard, 4 guns; total, 6 vessels, [illegible] guns.

Pacific Squadron.—Screw steamers Dacotah, Kearsarge, Mohican, Nyack, Ossipee, Pensacola and Resaca, 86 guns; sloops Jamestown and St. Marys, 16 guns; paddle-wheel steamer Saginaw, 3 guns; storeship Onward, 3 guns; total, 11 vessels, 77 guns.

Asiatic Squadron.—Screw steamers Aroostook, Delaware, Iroquois, Maumee, Oneida and Unadilla, 38 guns; paddle-wheel steamers Ashuelot and Monocacy, 12 guns; [illegible] Idaho, 7 guns; total 9 vessels, 58 guns.

On Special Duty.—Paddle-wheel steamers [illegible] and Tallapoosa and frigate Sabine, 36 guns.

KENTUCKY OFFICE-SEEKERS.

A large number of Kentucky office-seekers have arrived here, and were to-day in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, in Commissioner DELANO's roomand at the Post Office Department, endeavoring to secure appointments to Assessorships and to Post Offices in that State. There are no less than six applicants alone in this city at present for the Louisville Post Office, besides eight or ten other gentlemen who are anxious to serve their country as Internal Revenue Assessors in the same section.

THE COLORED PRINTER'S CASE.

The Typographical Union of this city has not thus far taken any action on the question of the admission of DOUGLASS, the colored printer, the whole subject having been postponed until next January.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The White House improvements and alterations will soon be finished. The exterior of the building was washed to-day by one of the steam fire-engines, and the carpets will be put down about the middle of the week.

THE WEATHER AND THE CITY'S HEALTH.

The weather in this city for some time past has been delightfully cool. To-day, however, the mercury went up to almost the July figures. The general health of the city is good, and the malaria so much complained of in other years appears to be less prevalent than usual.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR.

Secretary BOUTWELL, Commissioner DELANO and Commissioner CAPRON have accepted invitations to attend the Georgia State Fair, to be held at Macon, Nov. 16. A steamer will leave here early in November for Savannah, where the party will take a special train. Other prominent Government officials will probably attend.

NAVY.

Secretary ROBESON has issued a general order modifying the naval regulations so far that, when a foreign vessel-of-war, belonging to a country in amity with the United States, shall arrive in a port of the United States where there is a vessel of the navy, the commanding officer shall, without delay, send a proper officer on board to offer the usual civilities and assistance in his power. If a foreign vessel bears the flag of an Admiral or Commodore commanding a squadron, and salutes the flag of the United States, salutes will be promptly returned; and the commanding officer of the vessel will call upon the Admiral or Commodore and salute them, in case they return his call. The same rule will be observed when commanders of foreign squadrons visit a navy-yard or station. In all cases when the flag of a nation to be saluted is afloat, it will be hoisted at the fore-royal masthead and the flag hoisted at the first and hauled down at the last gun.

The United States steamer *Shamokin*, iron double-ender, now at the Navy-yard, has been up for sale for some time, but no bids have been received. She is the only remaining vessel of this class in the navy.

Captain JOHN C. F[illegible] has been ordered to special duty under the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Commander ROBERT W. SHUFELDT is ordered to the command of the *Miantonomah*.

THE SHERMAN CASE.

Judge FISHER to-day overruled the motion to instruct the jury to acquit SHERMAN in the unsigned currency abstraction case.

The Murders and Lynchings in Wisconsin.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Sept. 17.

Following the murder of the venerable SCHUYLER GATES at Kilbourn City comes a murder at Portage City and the lynching of the murderer. The sending of three persons into eternity by murder in the same vicinity is a matter of sufficient importance to create a wild sensation in any neighborhood, and such sensation exists at Portage and Kilbourn City. The details of the murder of Mr. BRITT, a farmer living near Portage City, by a lawyer named SPAIN, have been given, with the action of the populace, who broke open the jail and hung SPAIN to a tree. A gentleman of this city, who left Portage City last night, gives us more items that may be of interest. BRITT and SPAIN were both members of the Nineteenth Infantry, and in service a dislike to each other sprung up between them and made them enemies for life. They have on more than one occasion indulged in severe language toward each other, but never have before gone further than words.

Some time ago, Mr. GATES, of Kilbourn City, was robbed of a large sum of money, and PAT WILDRICK was arrested for the robbery. He was let out on bail, but a short time after was caught in the act of robbing a Norwegian, and sent to Portage Jail. When Mr. GATES was murdered, it was believed that the friends of WILDRICK did the act to destroy the evidence against their companion; and when SPAIN, a lawyer of Portage City, undertook the defence of WILDRICK, there was much said against such action, and a strong controversy arose relative to the case. Mr. BRITT made some remarks, and SPAIN meeting him, high words ensued, and hence the fatal double tragedy. So strong was the feeling that at a late hour last night it was still determined to take PAT WILDRICK from the jail and hang him; but it was believed that better counsels would prevail, many believing that mob law had already been carried sufficiently far.

There is no denying that the people of Portage City and Kilbourn City have suffered severely from the acts of a gang of desperadoes who infest that vicinity, robbing, burning and murdering where the latter is necessary, and it is equally certain that law's vexatious delays have severely tried the patience of the people, while they have made the desperate gang more bold and reckless than ever.

Last night, our informant tells us, it was fully determined to organize a vigilance committee of the best known citizens in the place and set the committee to work, with instructions not to stop until every thief, desperado, blackleg and murderer was either hung to a tree or driven from the neighborhood in such a manner as to quell any ambition he might have to return.

Stabbing Affray in the Twentieth Ward.

Last evening CARL HOCHLISTNER was met in Forty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, by JOS. FARRELL and JOSEPH EATON, who soon picked a quarrel with him, and in the affray which followed, CARL was badly assaulted, and received a dangerous stab wound in the head. Officer AUSTIN, of the Eighth Ward Police, arrested FARRELL and EATON, and brought them to the Eighth Ward Police Station. The injured man was taken home, but could give no intelligible account of the cause of the affray.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Meeting of the National Grand Lodge at San Francisco.

History of the Growth of the Order.

Abstract of the Grand Sire's Report—The Grand Encampments and Lodges Represented—Opening Ceremonies.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869.

The National Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States will hold its annual Convocation, in this city, on the 20th inst. A few facts and figures relative to the organization may be of interest.

In 1824 there were only six lodges composing the entire Order in America, three of which were in the City of Baltimore, and one each in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. In that year the Grand Lodge of the United States was organized, ("Father" WILDEY, the founder of American Odd Fellowship, being the first Grand Sire,) which gave an impetus to the operations of the Order, and essentially contributed to its subsequent wide extension. At the close of 1830 the Society had been established in nearly all the central States on the Atlantic seaboard. Fifty-eight subordinate lodges were at work, and ten jurisdiction Grand Lodges had been instituted in Pennsylvania, New-York, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. The aggregate membership at this time was about three thousand. In the next decade, ending in 1840, Delaware, Ohio, Louisiana, New-Jersey, Kentucky, Virginia, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois had added their Grand Lodges, making at that time fifteen grand bodies, with one hundred and fifty subordinate lodges, containing in all about eleven thousand members. At the termination of the succeeding ten years Grand Lodges had been organized in Texas, Alabama, Connecticut, South Carolina, Tennessee, North Carolina, New-Hampshire, Michigan, Wisconsin, Vermont, Iowa and Arkansas. At this period, 1850, there were thirty Grand Lodges in the Order, and 2,354 subordinate lodges, with about 175,000 members. Since 1850 Grand Lodges have been instituted in Florida, Minnesota, California, Lower Provinces of British North America, Canada West, Oregon, Nebraska, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada and Colorado, and subordinate lodges, under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, opened in Montana, Dacota, Utah, Arizona, Washington and Idaho Territories. For several years the Order has been established in New-Mexico and the Sandwich and Vancouver's Islands, and during the last year it was introduced into Australia, (colonies of Victoria and New-Zealand,) where there are two Grand Lodges and one Grand Encampment already existing, with several large and flourishing subordinate bodies, which were formerly in affiliation with the Ancient Independent Order of Odd Fellows of England, but which have now, with great unanimity, adopted the ritual and work of the Order in this country, and accepted a charter from the Grand Lodge of the United States. On the first day of July, 1869, there were on the American Continent alone forty-one Grand Lodges and three thousand one hundred and ninety-five subordinate lodges, comprising an aggregate membership of two hundred and forty-five thousand and thirty-six, not including the membership of the more recently organized or new lodges instituted during the previous term in the whole Order from which no reports were due. The present membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows on this continent approximates three hundred thousand, in over thirty-five hundred subordinate lodges, located in almost every town, village and hamlet, throughout the land. The foregoing figures relate only to the actual "contributing members," or those in full connection with some working lodge, and do not include a class of as many more holding "withdrawal cards," or "cards of clearance."

The number of contributing members of the Order in each jurisdiction is about as follows: Maine, 2,100; New-Hampshire, 3,000; Vermont, 1,200; Massachusetts, 10,000; Rhode Island, 1,100; Connecticut, 3,500; New-York, 18,000; New-Jersey, 10,000; Pennsylvania, 75,000; Delaware, 3,000; Maryland, 14,000; District of Columbia, 3,000; Virginia, 3,000; West Virginia, 2,300; North Carolina, 1,000; South Carolina, 1,100; Georgia, 1,800; Florida, 300; Alabama, 1,000; Mississippi, 1,500; Louisiana, 2,000; Texas, 1,000; Arkansas, 1,000; Tennessee, 4,000; Kentucky, 6,000; Ohio, 32,000; Indiana, 15,000; Illinois, 20,000; Michigan, 7,500; Wisconsin, 6,000; Iowa, 6,000; Missouri, 8,000; Kansas, 2,000; Minnesota, 1,200; Nebraska, 800; Colorado, 600; Nevada, 1,800; Oregon, 2,000; California, 13,000; the Territories, 1,000; Lower Provinces, British North America, 400; Ontario, 1,300; Australia, 5,000. Total, 301,000.

The aggregate membership of the various branches of the Order of Odd Fellows in all parts of the world is considerably over 1,000,000. In Great Britain alone there are more than 500,000 Odd Fellows. The Encampment Branch of the Order in this country is exceedingly prosperous. This is usually denominated the "Patriarchal Branch," and is the highest department of the institution, working entirely separate from the Lodge Branch. There are thirty-two State Grand Encampments, and nine hundred subordinate encampments, with a total membership of upward of 50,000. Leaving out the work for the first ten years on this continent, the official records state that up to July, 1869, the number initiated into the order was 660,048. The aggregate revenue received for all purposes reported foots up $38,532,524; number of members relieved, 536,579; number of widowed families relieved, 62,503; total amount of relief paid, $14,189,409. The greatest number of persons initiated in any one year was in the last fiscal year, ending the 1st of July, 1869, being 40,757; evincing that the Order is not only maintaining its numerical strength, but increasing in larger ratio than at any previous time.

The officers of the National Grand Lodge are as follows:

E. D. FARNSWORTH, Nashville, Tenn., M. W. Grand Sire; F. D. STUART, Washington, D. C., R. W. Deputy Grand Sire; J. L. RIDGELY, Baltimore, Md., R. W. Grand Secretary; J. VANSANT, Baltimore, Md., R. W. Grand Treasurer; Rev. J. W. VENABLE, Versailles, Ky., W. Grand Chaplain; J. GRISWOLD, Elizabeth, N. J., W. Grand Marshal; J. W. SMITH, Waterbury, Conn., W. Grand Guardian; J. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Baltimore, Md., W. Grand Messenger.

From the M. W. Grand Sire's annual report, which will be submitted at the opening of the session, the following is extracted:

"Although a comparatively young jurisdiction, California already ranks among the strongest of our State organizations, and is destined under a future administration, correspondent to that which has characterized it in the past, to outstrip most of its older sisters. The truth of this assertion is supplied not so much in the number as in the zeal and activity of her lodges; in their stability, strength, and resources; in the extent and efficiency of their work, the large amount of relief afforded, in the great interest displayed to advance the usefulness of the Order by supplying the means of high moral and intellectual culture to the membership, and in that grand and noble spirit of fraternity which has rendered her name a synonym with munificence and liberality throughout the Order. From every country in which our brethren are employed, without exception, there comes up a good report, and a spirit of generous emulation obtains in all parts of the moral vineyard. Whether we regard the home work, or look to the more distant fields of labor to which Odd Fellowship has been borne in that broad spirit of propagandism which seems to characterize its nature, peace and concord, brotherly love and general prosperity greet the eye, as the grateful rewards of its benign and heaven-born principles."

Many important measures will come before the Grand Lodge at this session, which will probably continue for one week. After the session closes the representatives will spend several days in viewing the wonders and attractions of the Golden State, and will return to their respective homes in a special train of PULLMAN's palace cars, arriving in New-York on or about the 10th proximo.

The Opening Session—Courtesies Extended by Other Bodies.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States opened its session here to-day, R. W. Grand Sire FARNSWORTH presiding. Thirty Grand Lodges and sixteen Grand Encampments are represented. The address of welcome was delivered by the Grand Master of California, and was responded to by R. W. Grand Sire FARNSWORTH. Invitations were accepted from the Chamber of Commerce tendering a reception this evening; from the Board of Supervisors to visit the public offices and institutions; from the Fire Commissioners to witness the operations of the Department; and from the Mercantile Library, offering the free use of their rooms and library. A visit will also be made to the Stock Exchange Board when it is in session. Vice-President COLFAX visited the Grand Lodge this morning.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Speech in Salem, Oregon—His Explorations in that State and Views of its Future.

The Sacramento *Union* furnishes the following report of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD's speech in Salem, Oregon:

The older States, situated eastward of the Missouri and below the base of the Rocky Mountains, have complete industrial, social and political systems, and fixed habits. The traveler there is intrusive, if, under any pretension, he attempts to speak of their peculiar resources, policies or duties. Deference to this principle determined me, when I left Auburn, to make no wayside speeches during my present journey. The magnet, when brought into the presence of iron, finds it no harder to maintain its own polarity than I have found it to adhere to my prudent resolution ever since I passed the banks of the Mississippi. I am traveling in regions grand and vast, but comparatively new and among communities incompletely organized, needful of immigration and capital, and therefore ambitious that their resources, advantages and attractions may be made known. Art has seldom produced a more striking picture than the abandoned infant Hercules defending himself against serpents in his cradle. How poor that admired conception appears when contrasted with the precarious but energetic and successful vigor and energy of emigrants from the Atlantic shores settling and establishing new States—members of the American Republic—in the native forests, wildernesses and deserts which extend across the American continent. Relying upon their own energies as all the States of this Union at every stage of their existence must rely, they disdain the sympathy of all foreign nations. Do they require too much in asking that their capacities and loyalty to the Union shall be known and appreciated? I early accepted and continually held fast to these several political convictions: First—That if a nation desires to be independent and prosperous, and enjoy peace at home and abroad, it must expand itself commensurately with its resources and advantages. Second—That human bondage is incompatible with a successful Republic. Third—That the permanent continuance of European or monarchical Government in the American hemisphere would be injurious and dangerous to the United States. Fourth—That in the expansion of the Republic, the establishment and acceptance of new States on the same footing as the original States, is essential for the security of civil and religious liberty. I seem, indeed, to myself to have lived chiefly for the purpose of laboring to defend an inchoate Republic against external and internal dangers, and to expand it upon the principles I have mentioned. Let the world judge, then, of the satisfaction I enjoy in witnessing the success of this policy, and of the gratitude I feel in being so kindly received here, at the capital of the new State of Oregon, as I have been received before at the capitals of the other new States and Territories which I have visited. You will excuse me if the habit of nationality of thought and reasoning which I have contracted has rendered me incapable of considering Oregon as an isolated State, or of separating my ideas of her condition and prospects from the general ideas which I have found of all the States and Territories, mutually connected with each other, and subordinate in their proper relations as parts of the whole United States. In California there is no longer need for external encouragement. The highest expectations of its settlers have not unjustly ripened into absolute assurance. San Francisco is firmly established as the Constantinople of American empire, and California exercises fully and wisely an important political influence in the United States and throughout the world. The other new States and Territories have not yet secured an equal position. The dwellers in these States are constantly asking of every visitor, "What do you think we shall be, and when?" I must answer with the same confidence which, among men of little faith, has sometimes procured for me the character of an optimist. Kansas, in her infancy, the Cinderella, has already become a leading and effective member of the political family by which she was despised. Nebraska, standing upon the west side of the Missouri, has seized the railroads of the Atlantic States, and welded and riveted them with the system of railroads which has successfully begun to traverse and ramify the States and Territories of the Pacific shore. Wyoming, Colorado and New-Mexico, surmounting Indian troubles and reckless speculations, have reached a point of civil and social establishment from which it need not be feared they will recede. I have not yet been able to visit Arizona, but I have learned enough of Montana, Idaho and Utah to know that they are reasonably assured of a successful and prosperous career. Nevada, although politically separated from California, is a full sharer in her rising prosperity and greatness. Considerations of convenience, not choice, carried me northward before I was able to visit Oregon. The Territories of Washington and Alaska, extending (with the exception of British Columbia) from the forty-ninth parallel of latitude along the islands and coasts of America to the Arctic Ocean, are, as might be expected, feebler than the more southern States and Territories. Nevertheless, I realized, if, indeed, I did not discover, in these Territories a new, peculiar and magnificent field of commerce and empire. I found one continuous and expanding archipelago along the coast, from the base of Puget Sound, in Washington, to Mount St. Elias, in Alaska. I found land and sea teeming with provisions for the subsistence of a population adequate to bring the marine, mineral, animal and vegetable resources of that remote and secluded region into a productive State. The neglected portion of the country furnishes even now, to refined nations in northern climates, the furs which, from considerations of need and of luxury, they continually demand. No metal used in arts or commerce is absent there. The forests are luxuriant, universal an inexhaustible. When I saw British, Chinese and Chilian, as well as American vessels, bearing away the timber and lumber with difficulty wrested from the wasting fires of the Summer by the feeblest of all American populations, and conveying them away to be used in civil and naval architecture on both sides of the Pacific Ocean, I needed no other suggestion of the fact that I had reached that very place where, within the period of an early future, the navies, mercantile and armed, of America, and even of the world, are to be built. Knowing the importance of ship building and navigation in every stage of civilization, my mind was expanded with wonder and admiration of the ultimate prosperity and greatness of the North Pacific coast.

Although British Columbia remains, as Oregon not long ago was, and as the region west of the Mississippi so recently was, and as the whole of the United States once were, subject to a European Power, I nevertheless found existing there commercial and political forces which render a permanent political separation of British Columbia from Alaska and Washington Territory impossible.

Of Washington Territory, so lately a part of Oregon, it is hardly necessary to say here that the British traveler was not mistaken, who, in 1856, not foreseeing its severance from the British Crown, pronounced Puget Sound a base of future empire.

In the State of Oregon I have only explored the Columbia River to the Dalles, and the Wallamet Valley in the vicinity of Portland, Milwaukee, Oswego, Oregon City, Monmouth, Albany, Santiam and this capital. No one will accuse me of infidelity to New-York and the other Atlantic States, whether North or South. Nevertheless, I shall not hesitate hereafter to advise the student in natural science, who desires to learn how islands, mountains and countries are heaved up from the deep—how rivers are traced out, defined and run—how minerals are secreted in the earth, and how valleys are formed, spread out and fertilized, to ascend the Columbia River from the sea, through its cascades and cataracts, to its sources in the interior of the continent. Nor shall I fail to advise the tourist, who delights in the grand and the beautiful, to leave behind him the Rhine and the Hudson, after seeing the one marvel of Niagara, and to come here and admire the snow-clad mountains which dominate over the Pacific coast. Wonderful, horizontal and massive foundations lie all along the river banks, in the shape of wharves, docks, ports and gateways. On these everlasting foundations are raised, not merely one column of basaltic palisades, but terraces of basaltic palisades, which, rising one above another, and assuming the magnificent outlines of towers, pinnacles, castles, coliseums and cathedrals, seem to pierce the very clouds.

The early emigrants saw, as they descended the Rocky Mountains, boundless and luxuriant prairies, watered by the Wallamet, and a spacious forest region traversed by the Columbia—plains, forests and rivers unequaled on the Pacific coast. That coast, northward and southward, was occupied by inert races, from whom the settlers of Oregon apprehended no rivalry. They, therefore, expected that some seaport in their own territory would become the principal seat of the western commerce. This expectation is disappointed. The opening of seaports, with inland connections, at the base of the Northwestern Archipelago on Puget Sound, indicates the commercial development there, to which I have already alluded. San Francisco, with its magnificent bay and fortified Golden Gate, has taken the position which before was erroneously assigned to Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River. So it has happened that Oregon proper has failed to obtain the capital prize in the commercial lottery of the Pacific coast. It ought to be enough, however, to reconcile the people of Oregon to that disappointment to know that the central position of the State, between and contiguous to the two great commercial outposts of the Pacific, affords her the advantage of being at once the granary and manufactory for both. It is in Oregon, so far as I am able to determine, and nowhere else, that two climates, the Atlantic, with its heated Summers and inclement Winters, and the Pacific, with its colder Summers and milder Winters, embrace and produce a higher and more varied fertility than is elsewhere realized. The Atlantic States, with their grassy valleys, are already becoming dependent upon the slopes of the Rocky Mountains for the supply of animal provisions. The fruits of Oregon are unsurpassed in quality and unequaled in abundance. Wheat and other cereals grow and ripen here almost without care as abundantly as they do with the use of irrigation in Utah, while the native soil, everywhere covered with fern and annual flowers, provokes the farmer to the cultivation of the potato and other esculent roots. What acquaintance I have made with the adventurous miners descending the Columbia River, satisfies me that if it were possible for the laborer to fail in other occupations, he would, even in that case, find an abundant reward in the gold deposits of the mountains. The useful metals and minerals abound everywhere, while a vast hydraulic power, invaluable under all circumstances and indispensable in new communities, is distributed throughout all parts of the State. I know, indeed, that the present dwellers in California and Washington think that they possess forest, agricultural and manufacturing advantages and resources commensurate with the future which they anticipate. My own observation of the ever-increasing exigencies of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, Paris, Liverpool and London, is conclusive with me upon the subject. The territorial lines which divide one political jurisdiction into distinct States not unnaturally tend to circumscribe and confuse our ideas of the future of each of the several States. No one would be dissatisfied with the prospect of Oregon if it were included within the political jurisdiction of California, and if it had continued to retain the shores of Puget Sound. It is hardly necessary to say, on the other hand, that the political subdivision of the region tends not to diminish, but to magnify the prosperity of every part.

Such is the future which I argue for the State of Oregon. This destiny of course exacts, just as the future of every part of the United States always does, an increase of the population and capital. I regard this condition as already secured. Population will seek and find every place, even those most remote and least known, where industry already organized and established assures to the laborer a certain reward. One need only to look into Portland, Dalles City, Oregon City and other towns, to see that capital is profitably employed. One need only to look over the fields and orchards in the agricultural districts, and upon the vessels engaged in inland transportation on the Wallamet, to enable him to foresee a speedy subdivision of immense farms among multiplied emigrants. Nevertheless, population is not to be grown here or elsewhere in one country in sufficient numbers and with sufficient haste. It must everywhere be induced from abroad. It will not go anywhere until its going can be made cheap and easy by improved transportation. The Columbia River and the Wallamet, although noble streams, cannot, unaided, perform the work. They do not penetrate the sources of emigration, nor adequately distribute it through the State. They must be reinforced with railroads—first, railroad to San Francisco and Puget Sound, where the immediate consumers of your agricultural products will dwell; next, railroads through the mining regions intersecting the existing Pacific Railroad, and such others as shall be built. The receivers of your productions along and at the ends of such railroads will forward in return the emigrants and laborers whom you will require in increasing the productions. Nor would you hasten the future of your State, which I regard as the common interest of the whole Republic, by suffering yourselves to be involved as partisans in the local and personal passions, ambitions and jealousies of other communities. No State or nation has ever flourished that was unsocial, inhospitable or intolerant. Your statesmen in the national councils, if they are wise, will foster and cultivate harmony and peace equally throughout the whole Republic, and harmony and peace equally with all foreign nations, insisting at the same time, as is their right, upon a policy at home and abroad which shall be adapted to the interests of the Pacific. Such a policy will require that the United States shall own and possess self-producing islands on your coast, and sugar and coffee-producing islands in both oceans, and will regard the extension of American invention and enterprise into Japan, China, Australia and India, as worthy of consideration equally with international commerce between the United States and the countries of Western Europe. I found in your morning paper yesterday the following dispatch: "The ship *Norway* arrived on the 4th of September, 157 days from Cardiff. This ship brings iron for ten miles of the East Side Road, being the first installment of 2,000 tons purchased by BEN. HOLLADAY & Co. The rest is on another vessel, which is due in thirty days, if she makes an average voyage." This mere transaction suggests what Oregon and the whole Pacific Coast need: First, such manufacture of your own metals as will relieve you from the necessity of importing iron from any foreign country; and, second, the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, which will reduce the navigation between the Pacific shores and those of the Atlantic, of both continents, an hundred and twenty days.

I know too well that political, religious and social objections are made against the policy of freedom and immigration which I advocate. But such objections are as old as the Republic. They have assisted, and at times threatened to strangle or arrest this great policy which was wisely engrafted upon the Constitution of the United States. What would have been our condition now, and our prospects, if the country had listened to objections of the same nature against the abolition of African slavery, a measure to which we are indebted for entire and complete national independence? What if we had yielded to the fiery resistance made to that Irish immigration which has constructed so many of our canals and railroads, and built so many of our cities? What if we had been prevailed upon to repel and reject that great German immigration which has given a new impulse to our arts, our literature and our science? We have no excuse for admitting such objections or prejudices now. The experiment of self-government which we are making has developed its own necessary conditions and laws. We could not escape from them even if we would. The experiment we are making, fellow-citizens, is not a local or isolated experiment, whether the people of one nation are capable of self-government. It is the experiment whether men of all nations are capable of self-government. Let us persevere in it, relying that mankind in every country only need freedom and knowledge to enable them to govern themselves more wisely and more happily than they have heretofore been governed. Citizens of Oregon, it is long since we have known, though it is only just now that we have met, each other. I have been made profoundly sensible of this fact by your invitation, which found me at sea; by the welcome given me on arriving in port; by the reception and munificent hospitalities bestowed upon me in your great commercial City of Portland; by the hospitalities, State and municipal, of this interesting capital, and by wayside entertainments in the village, at the ferry, at the cross roads and in the farm-house. If my presumption were equal to my gratitude, I should not fail to invoke forever blessings fit for all sorts and conditions of men upon Oregon.

The Turf—Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Sept. 20.—Sweepstakes $800, mile heats, best three in five:

A. Casey's blk. g. Black Dan, to wagon...... [illegible]
B. Ogle's b. g. Red Rover, in harness...... [illegible]
E. Anderson's s. g. Willy Kinney...... [illegible]
Time—[illegible].

The betting at the start was 100 to 75 on Black Dan, but the judges, under the conviction that the race was not a fair one, declared all bets off.

Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association.

A meeting of this organization was held last evening at No. 21 Avenue D. Resolutions censuring Mr. DELANO and Admiral GORDON, of the Navy-yard, for suspending Mr. ATKISON were adopted.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Journey to Quebec—Approach to the City—The Character of the Reception—Curious Things Noticed—The Loyalty of the People.

From Our Special Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Canada, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869.

The reception of Prince ARTHUR at Quebec has had more the character of an English welcome than any which he had before received. The lack of general display in the streets, and the quiet, yet interested look of the crowds who thronged the road along which he passed have had no parallel in the cities which he has hitherto visited. Nevertheless, here as in every other place, the regard and respect of the people for the young Prince increased very much by acquaintance with him. He pleases all with whom he comes in contact, and every one, from the stage driver up to the highest officer of the Government, is enthusiastic over his fine appearance and uniform courtesy. There can be no doubt that his visit will tend to increase the respect in which the Queen is held, and to win the lasting good will of all toward himself.

UP THE SAGUENAY.

Owing to the speed with which the Prince traveled across the country, the authorities at Quebec were taken by surprise at his early arrival at Riviere du Loup. In order to allow arrangements to be completed for his reception, a short excursion up the Saguenay was proposed. Had it not been for this delay, he would have lost the opportunity of making one of the finest trips on the river.

Leaving Riviere du Loup at 8:30 o'clock, the *Napoleon III.* steamed up the Saguenay about twenty miles, where the party stopped to fish. The sport was not very good, however. The day, for a wonder, was sunny; the Saguenay, with its deep waters and high rocks, seems more natural under a cloudy sky, for seldom indeed does any other look down upon it. For fear of fog it was not deemed safe to remain in the river, and at night the vessel ran down to Tadousac, one of the most noted watering places on the St. Lawrence. The next day the party intended to go over to Hare Island for shooting, but in the morning a dense fog enveloped everything, and there was no alternative but to return to Quebec. We reached Lislet that night, and started for Quebec the next morning. The time on the steamer was spent very pleasantly; the accommodations were excellent, while the table was unsurpassable.

ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC.

The steamer came in sight of Queen's Wharf soon after 11 o'clock, and as she passed up the harbor each vessel in the stream dipped her colors. The *Napoleon III.* carried the royal standard at the fore and the Union Jack at the mizzen. As the Royal Mail steamer, the *Nova Scotian*, passed up the stream decked out with flags, she fired a salute of two guns. There were several who noticed that, whether accidentally or otherwise, she carried the Stars and Stripes at the fore. Strangely enough this was the third day in succession of steady sunshine, and the city congratulated itself accordingly. As the steamer neared the wharf Durham Terrace could be seen thronged with people, and the walls of the city all along were covered with eager spectators. The Volunteer Artillery had care of the guns on the terrace, while the Royal Artillery were to fire a salute from the citadel.

RECEPTION AT QUEEN'S WHARF.

As the steamer approached the wharf the Prince, as usual, was standing on the upper deck, and was cheered as soon as he was recognized. The officers of the volunteer cavalry were ranged on either side of the path near the gates, and next to them was a squad of Police. The guard of honor—two companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment—with their band; the Lieutenant-Governor's carriage, with four horses, footmen, and handsome trappings, awaited the Prince, and barouches were ready for the city officials. On the wharf was a large number of military officers and several leading members of the Provincial Government.

All the members of the City Government were present, except the four members said to represent the Fenian element.

When the steamer touched the wharf Major FRESCHEREAU, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, went on board, together with an officer who came over on the steamer *Dacia* with dispatches from the Queen for Prince ARTHUR. As the party disembarked the royal standard was lowered from the steamer's mast, and at the same moment raised on the wharf, and the royal salutes were fired. Prince ARTHUR was presented to Lieutenant-Governor BELLEAU and the Mayor, and the ceremony of the addresses was gone through with. Then the Prince entered the carriage with the Lieutenant-Governor and the procession moved, the cavalry leading the way.

THROUGH THE CITY TO SPENCER WOOD.

Cul-de-Sac-street, into which the carriages now entered, was crowded. The streets were lined by the Third Brigade of Royal Artillery, the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and the Volunteers. As the carriage containing the honored guest drew near, hearty cheers went up on all sides. The carriages passed up Mountain-street, entering the city by the Hope Gate. The Parliament buildings displayed a broad motto, "Welcome Prince ARTHUR, Bienvenue." The procession moved toward the Saint Lewis Gate, passing under fifteen arches.

From this gate the road lies across the Plains of Abraham, where WOLFE fell, just one hundred and ten years ago. By a curious coincidence, the day on which Prince ARTHUR landed in Quebec was the anniversary of the death of WOLFE. His monument is not far from the road, and the prison of the Province of Quebec is much too near it. This proximity of the jail to WOLFE's Monument is rather pleasing to the French, who think it an excellent retribution that the English prison should be so near the spot where the English hero fell.

On our way we saw one arch which had been handsomely decorated with flags by one of the Aldermen, and the Stars and Stripes were waving on one corner, and the Union Jack on the other. The entrance to Spencer Wood was handsomely decorated with flowers, the bars over the gate being completely covered with dahlias. Upon reaching the houses the carriages drew up at the door, and the officers who were present were introduced to the Prince. The party then turned toward the city, and the Prince was left in quiet.

AT THE CITY HALL.

The members of the City Government then returned to the City Hall, where, with a foresight and prudence well befitting the corporation of an American city, a luncheon of cake and champagne had been prepared. The four members who failed to appear on the wharf were guilty of no such neglect of duty on this occasion. The Mayor made a little informal speech, in which he said that he thought they had done their duty in extending a cordial welcome to Prince ARTHUR, and he thanked them for their cooperation. He said that England's treatment of the country had always been just and honorable, and he had no doubt that should they wish to make still another change the mother country would be as lenient and mindful of their wishes as before.

SPENCER WOOD.

The delightful retreat called Spencer Wood, which for beauty of location and elegance has no superior in the Dominion, has been thoroughly fitted up for the accommodation of Prince ARTHUR during his stay. This old mansion and country seat has been kept as a gentleman's residence upward of a hundred years. For twenty-five years it was the residence of HENRY ATKINSON. It then comprised nearly two hundred acres, situated between two little streams, the St. Denis and Belle Borne. It was afterward owned by the Earl of ELGIN, and has for many years been the residence of the Governor. It is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, with a gentle slope to the south, and its grounds are shaded by beautiful hard-wood trees. The drive from the road to the house, over half a mile long, is an avenue, on each side of which are majestic elms, the growth of a century. A smooth field surrounded by trees, in the immediate vicinity of the house, has afforded opportunity for sham battles in which a whole regiment has participated.

Everything possible has been done to fit it for Prince ARTHUR's sojourn here. New carpets, pictures and upholstery have been added, and all the servants necessary for a gentleman's ménage are provided. The Government has placed twelve horses in the stables, and more brought over by Prince ARTHUR's groom stand beside them.

HIS FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

To-day the Prince will visit the schools and other public institutions, lunch at the citadel, drive out into the country in the afternoon, and attend a complimentary ball given by Lieutenant-Governor BELLEAU in the evening. To-morrow he will go over to Point Levi. Saturday there will be a yacht race, and Monday he will go to Montreal, passing through the city *incognito*, and return again later. TURNER.

THE STATE FAIR.

Résumé of the Results—The Horses, their Training and Breeding—Other Departments Reviewed.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 17, 1869.

The State Fair for this year has closed, and it is generally regarded as a successful one in most points of view. In so far as live stock is concerned, it was unqualifiedly a success. The horses were a good lot, and showed care in breeding, which is the grand desideratum. A carefully-trained horse can do more than a badly-handled one, even though the latter is the superior animal. Yet breeders must leave training to trainers, and attend to their own department. Their endeavors should all be turned to procuring the best blood, and then to rearing the young stock so that the fullest development can be obtained at the earliest age. High blood, generous keep, free exercise in the open paddock, all combine to this end. Extremes of heat and cold, and excessive damp, should be guarded against.

No horses changed owners at the fair, but such was not the case with other stock. H. MORGAN, of Aurora, purchased No. 175, (Jersey Belle,) a Jersey heifer, one year old, for $600. F. CURTIS, of Charlton, purchased No. 130, (Caroline II.,) a Jersey heifer calf, for $300. This calf was imported in the dam. T. GOULD, of Aurora, purchased No. 78, (Jersey Belle, IV.,) a Jersey heifer one year old, for $300.

Relatively speaking, the horned cattle on exhibition this year was superior to any previously shown. General HUNGERFORD's Ayrshires received universal commendation. His imported Ayrshire cow *Bessie* came up for exhibition, but not to look for a prize. She has taken so many she no longer enters the lists. She is of great beauty. Six of her calves on exhibition were all prize-takers. General HUNGERFORD also exhibited a herd of thirty-two. They were an attractive and instructive sight for farmers. Among the short horns there were some very superior beasts. This class has improved much of late years. The breeding is more select, and consequently the animals show a higher standard. The same can be said for the Devons, but in a rather less degree.

The sheep made a brilliant appearance. J. D. WEBB's Cotswolds were superior animals, even were they to go in for competition under the shadow of their native hills.

There was nothing new in the swine; they seemed to stand still. A fresh admixture of approved blood would do good. The Essex breed are not sufficiently introduced through the country. They are a thriving, industrious stock, requiring cleanliness and warmth, and if so treated will fatten on very little.

The poultry shed was not what we should like to see it. The various coops were occupied by large coarse birds, individually showing few excellences. The exhibitors' names are almost exclusively those of gentlemen. Such is not well. This is a branch of domestic production eminently suited for ladies, and until they take it up no such great results cannot be looked for. Every lady residing in the county can enliven the domestic with great profit to herself by means of her feathered favorites.

The farm implements on view were superior to any yet shown. We have already particularized a few. This is a branch of industry which can scarcely meet too much encouragement. The demand at home must be never-ceasing, while the foreign market is certain to be always open. Labor is so high in the States, and all articles the product, directly or indirectly, of hand labor are at so high a price, every nerve should be strained to alleviate the undue pressure.

The floral display was seriously injured by the delay on the cars of a large portion of the flowers intended for exhibition. They arrived too late, and were not in the condition that could be desired.

The fruits and vegetables were good as to quality, but the specimens were few in number. The dairy produce was meagre as to quantity; the excellence of the products we do not question.

The contents of the domestic hall and of the mechanics' hall deserve a passing word. They come up to the mark as far as they pretended to go. But their next door neighbor, the cereals, did not hold their ground, taking Europe as a standard. The wheat was poor, and the barley and oats still lower in the scale. The land that can produce *Dexter* ought to provide him a finer grade of oats. The importation of foreign seed would tell to great advantage.

Before concluding this summary, we venture to express an opinion, or rather to suggest an idea, old enough in the old countries, and not quite new here. That idea is, that the first day of a State Fair be held sacred for the adjudging of prizes; that on no pretense whatever are the public to be admitted. Judges, exhibitors and reporters should alone find entrance. The staff of the Executive would have ample occupation for the entire time getting the prize lists in order and attending to the thousand and one small and large matters that are certain to crop up in all imaginable and unforeseen ways. Under the present arrangement the public gain nothing and the officers on the ground lose a deal. In the name of all that is reasonable, what is gained by a number of uninterested and ignorant persons crowding around the judges, harassing them with questions, teasing them with suggestions and hampering them in divers ways? When the prizes are awarded, then even the most uninitiated can be enlightened and the select ones can see how far matters have improved or fallen off. Judges again are often perplexed by errors in entries, and exhibitors are seriously damaged in their hopes, if in nothing else. FRANK O. CHAMBERLIN, of Canandaigua, is an example of this. His superior iron-gray colt, a three-year-old stallion, had to be withdrawn, he having been entered in a wrong number. To console Mr. CHAMBERLIN for his disappointment, we give him our cordial wishes for success when he next year enters the gallant gray as a four-year old.

Republican Reunion in New-York City.

From the Albany Journal, Sept. 16.

The Twenty-second-street Committee has taken action professedly to secure a united delegation to the State Convention. While this is very desirable, it is by no means the main object to be aimed at. It is not union at Syracuse we want so much as harmony in New-York. A united representation in Conventions is not as desirable as a consolidated party. The three Committees might compromise matters, so far as the State Convention is concerned, and still leave all the discordant elements in full activity, to still further widen the breach between them. Let us have no more patchwork. The time is opportune. We need the enthusiasm which can only be inspired by the welding of the party in the Metropolis. The Republicans there must come together in cordial and aggressive cooperation, if they would arouse hope in the hearts of Republicans in the rural districts. If Gridley's Committee want unity, they will acquiesce in the proposition for thorough reorganization. The principle of enrollment which governs it is essentially mischievous. Republican organizations must be as broad and free as the party itself. It is suicidal to shut the door in the face of men who vote the Republican ticket, and to denounce true Republicans for differences in the distribution of official patronage. The party in the country feel intensely on this subject. They long since reached the state of mind which it would appear is now widely prevalent in the metropolis. The NEW-YORK TIMES says "every Republican in the City of New-York is disgusted." If this disgust will only result in giving the party there an organization which shall regard it as its main business to swell the Republican vote, and confine the Democratic vote to its legitimate strength, it will have accomplished its purpose. But, after all, the remedy is with the State Convention. We are worse off in New-York to-day with three Committees than with none. It would be the height of temerity to proceed while this state of things continues, in the hope of accomplishing effective results. The three Committees would continue the warfare on each other, leaving the Democracy undisputed opportunity to tamper with the ballot boxes. Whether three delegations or only one shall present themselves at Syracuse, therefore, is a matter of minor importance. What is demanded by the necessities of the times, is a broad and effective reorganization. If three delegations present themselves, the Convention may exclude them all, and settle the matter in dispute on a lasting basis. If only one comes, the same settlement will have to be made.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—The Independence of Cuba.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution requesting the City Representatives in Congress to vote for and urge the immediate recognition of the independence of Cuba. The Board adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

At the meeting of this Board yesterday a resolution to increase the salaries of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board to $2,000 per annum was laid over. The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

The Sixty-fifth-Street Fire.

The loss by the fire at Messrs. LOMBARD, AYRES & CO.'s oil refinery, at the foot of West Sixty-fifth-street, is about $28,000. The ships *Pacific*, laden with 10,000 barrels of oil, and *Cornwallis*, having on board 1,735 barrels, were lying beside the pier at the outbreak of the fire. They were towed into the stream out of danger by the police boat *Metropolitan*. In the large tank were 2,000 barrels of oil. This was consumed, together with 200 barrels in the immediate vicinity and 800 empty barrels. The small building on the inner pier, containing the donkey pump, oil pump and boilers, was consumed, and its contents destroyed. The small pier was also burned. The firm only have an insurance of $5,000 in two City companies.

Conspiracy to Defraud.

Two local political officeholders, named FRANK and STEPHEN KINNEY, were brought up for examination before United States Commissioner WHITE yesterday, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government. It was claimed that the defendants had instigated a man named MORRIS BRUCKMAN to sign the name of MICHAEL SCHAEFER, of the corner of Rivington and Clinton streets, to a bond for the release of a distillery in Fifty-fifth-street, the latter being seized about two years ago for non-payment of tax. The bond was executed in the sum of $14,000, and was signed by one of the accused and another person as sureties, and also by BRUCKMAN, under the name of SCHAEFER. Several witnesses were examined, and the case adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

Respect for the Memory of Recorder Tallmadge.

The Court of General Sessions was only in session a short time yesterday. At the conclusion of the criminal proceedings the Assistant District-Attorney and Judge BEDFORD made mention of the death of Hon. FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, formerly Recorder of this City, after which the Court adjourned out of respect to his memory.

Sentence of a Hotel Thief.

A man named EUGENE ROLAND, *alias* Count Domingue O'Deane, well known to the Police as a hotel thief, was sentenced in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to seven years and six months' imprisonment in State Prison, for having stolen two shawls and a quantity of laces and embroidery from the room of Miss ALICE JENKINS, at the New-York Hotel.

The Wallabout.

At last the Wallabout Improvement Commissioners have decided to open the connection between the Eastern and Western Districts to-day. The bridge has been put in such order that it can be swung across the creek, and the Hunter's Point Railroad Company will have their cars running across the Wallabout this afternoon.

Crime in Brooklyn.

FRANK KERSTEN, a young German, giving his name as Frank Russell, was taken before Judge TROY, in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, on the charge of passing false checks with various parties. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years, eleven months and twenty-nine days.

Executing a False Bail Bond.

A man named C. M. CASE was charged with perjury before United States Commissioner STILLWELL yesterday, it being alleged that he made false oath on a bail bond for the release of a counterfeiter named HENRY WOODS. He was held in default of $15,000 bail.

Swindling by Ticket Agents.

Yesterday Mr. JOHN NAGLER complained before Marshal TOOKER that in June last, at the ticket office No. 146 Liberty-street, he was swindled out of nearly $600 in the purchase of a ticket for Hamburg. The case will be brought before a Police Magistrate.

Attempt to Rob a Bank.

THOMAS W. RUSSELL was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment in State Prison, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, for having attempted to rob the Central Park Savings Bank.

Suicide of a Merchant.

Mr. JOHN S. NICHOLS, dealer in printing paper in Park-row, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head yesterday morning, in his apartment at No. 3 Livingston-place, in consequence of business troubles.

Internal Revenue Appointment.

E. B. ROLLINS, Esq., has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury Assistant Assessor of Incomes for the Fourth Collection District of this City.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.—Call of Calendar at 12.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Sherland vs. Van Nostrand.	39—Knapp vs. Christie.
4—Same vs. Same.	42—U. S. Ins. Co. of Baltimore vs. Hemken.
10—Chelius vs. Carter. Call No. 88.	44—Oppenheimer vs. Clute.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Curtis, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2287—Page vs. Stifford.	3681—Vondletman vs. Wallenshaw.
3342—Hall vs. Stern.	3670—McCrinlisk vs. Mc-crimlisk.
3471—Kalmere vs. Waterhouse.	
3473—Burrill vs. Rallings.	3671—Rodgers vs. Strossel.
3482—Quinn vs. Collins.	3672—Derham vs. Wheeler.
3484—Durvin vs. Brett.	3673—King vs. Mass.
3442—Bardash vs. Bamberger.	3674—McGrath vs. Granahan.
3481—Jones vs. Bartholomew.	3675—Schloemer vs. Klein.
3373—Rosenberg vs. Wood.	3676—Ely vs. Van Buren.
3347—Lacy vs. Gilsey.	3677—Bristan vs. De Loynes.
3364—Wagrau vs. Hoffman.	3678—McBride vs. Levy.
3365—Phelps vs. Saron.	3679—Tufts vs. Godell.
3366—Ridgway vs. Johnston.	3680—Van Buren vs. Thompson.
3367—Drennan vs. Hart.	3681—Vinis vs. Davies.
3368—McMillan vs. Oppenheim.	3682—Vail vs. Kerrigan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Bedford, City Judge.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. William Varley; robbery.	5—The People vs. William Lee; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Mary Wassing; grand larceny.	6—The People vs. Bernard Coen; receiving stolen goods.
3—The People vs. Mary Wassing; grand larceny.	7—The People vs. Manuel Cortes; forgery.
4—The People vs. Mary Wassing; larceny.	8—The People vs. Emma E. Morgan; larceny.

SURROGATE'S COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker.

The trial calendar of issues of fact will be called on Tuesday, 28th September next.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 21.

Before Judge Clerke.

James S. Morgan et al. vs. James Drake et al.; motion denied without costs.

Leavitt F. Watson vs. John L. Blanchard et al.; motion to dissolve injunction denied; no costs.

Sarah Green vs. Timothy Green et al.; motion for attachment denied on the ground of want of service personally of the injunction order, without prejudice to plaintiff's right to renew; no costs.

Rosenbaum vs. Keely et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs of motion to abide event.

Stenerlein vs. Keppler; Sheriff's bill taxed.

Rogers vs. Fairchild; motion denied without costs.

In the matter of the application of Francis A. Palmer; motion denied without costs.

James Flynn vs. Farmers' Railroad Company, &c.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs to plaintiff.

John R. Cecil vs. E. B. Goodrich, &c.; motion denied without costs.

Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Daniel Brown et al.; motion granted without costs.

William H. Rosenblatt et al. vs. Mrs. J. W. Dempsey; motion denied without costs.

Frances M. Reily vs. John A. Reily; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Henry C. Lloyd et al. vs. Alfred Elsaesser et al.; motion granted without costs.

Charles W. Schubas vs. Pauline Schubas; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 20.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Robert M. Wilson et al. vs. Isaac Wilson et al.; the appellants' attorney has obtained to make the amendments in conformity to the last subdivision of the thirty-sixth general rule of the Courts; the case and amendments are therefore returned for correction in that respect; I shall also want the stenographers' minutes from which the case has been made up.

By Judge McCunn.

Elizabeth F. Martin vs. Arthur Terry; motion granted.

John H. Ford vs. Charles H. Ransome; order modified.

Joseph E. Stayvesant vs. Joseph G. Browning et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mayer Meyersburg et al. vs. Adolphe Feyersburg; judgment for plaintiff for costs and $10 costs of motion.

Patrick Lynch vs. William F. Moore et al.; motion granted and reargument ordered.

Thomas Lloyd vs. James H. Blood; motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

By Judge Freedman.

August J. Smith vs. Charles K. Covert; motion granted and commission issued.

Daniel E. Keegan vs. Peter Arnautt; judgment set aside and vacated, defendant to have five days to answer.

Jacob Mehl vs. Henry Fechter; motion to set aside order of arrest granted with $10 costs and bail discharged.

John H. Ford vs. Charles B. Ransome; order appointing receiver vacated and set aside; receiver's fees to be paid out of sale of property by plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 20.

Before Judge Clerke.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Edward Bartlett, a prisoner in the City Prison, was brought before Judge Clerke on a writ of *habeas corpus* and his release demanded. It appears that the petitioner has been imprisoned on a charge of carrying a slung shot. His counsel claimed that under the statute the simple possession of the weapon, without an intent to use it, did not constitute a crime, and that therefore the complaint or commitment must allege such intention in order to be regular. The District-Attorney contended in opposition, that with the possession of the weapon an intent to use it was presumed, and it remained with the accused to rebut that presumption. The Court held in accordance with the latter view, and remanded the prisoner.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Secor vs. The Royal Insurance Company.—This was a contest over $10,000, the amount of a life insurance policy effected with the defendant. It appears the policy was taken out by Mr. Secor, the husband of plaintiff, in favor of his first wife. The first wife died before her husband, and he, after marrying a second time, died also. His second wife now claims the amount of the insurance as belonging to her individually, while the defendant claims that the money properly belongs to the general estate, and asks that the amount be deposited in Court subject to its jurisdiction. No formal transfer of the policy in favor of the second wife had ever been made. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 21.

Before Judge McCunn.

PARTNERSHIP—EQUITABLE RELIEF.

Isidor Popper vs. Joseph Scheider and Samuel Stricker.—Several days since on affidavits made by the plaintiff that he was a partner in the firm of which the defendants were also partners, that the defendants had altered the style of the firm without his (plaintiff's) consent, so as to exclude any appearance of his having an interest therein; that he was informed by them that he could go about his business, and that his interests in the business were endangered, application was made for an order dissolving the copartnership and appointing a receiver. On the facts set forth the order was granted, and Mr. Thomas J. Barr, on filing the proper bonds took possession of the copartnership property as receiver. Application is now made by defendants to set aside the injunction order, and also the order appointing a receiver. This motion was made on affidavits setting forth that the plaintiff was not a general partner; that the partnership property amounts to $80,000 or $70,000; that all the cash capital the plaintiff had therein was $1,000, and an interest in the profits to the extent of seven and a half per cent.; all the balance belonging to the defendants. The defendants also set forth that if the receiver be continued, and the order appointing him is carried out, the result will be that their profitable business—a business which has been the result of years of industry, and which they (the defendants) have established at great expense and trouble—will be ruined, and their prospects in life blighted. They also allege that the plaintiff has not instituted these proceedings so much to secure his interests or the moneys due him from the concern, as through malice, they having already offered to pay him his $1,000, and also agreed to secure to him the further payment of any amount found to be due him on account of his share in the profits.

Under these circumstances the defendants appealed to the Court to modify the order appointing the receiver, so as to allow them to give security in any sum the Court may name, to the effect that they will pay plaintiff any sum found to be due him on a proper accounting; and that the order appointing such receiver be discharged, and they allowed to conduct and take care of their business as usual. Judge McCUNN granted the motion of defendants, and in doing so gave his reasons therefor, as follows:

This action is in the nature of a suit in equity, in which the relief demanded is the dissolution of an alleged copartnership, and an adjustment of the partnership accounts, and in which provisional relief is sought by an injunction and the appointment of a receiver. I allowed an interlocutory order for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver. The motion now is, to modify the order of injunction and appointing a receiver; and instead, to permit the defendants to file security to pay the plaintiff any sum that may be found due him on a final settlement of the partnership accounts. In view of the facts that a partnership between the plaintiff and defendants is positively denied; that a very small proportion of the partnership capital was contributed by the plaintiff, if, indeed, any were contributed by him in the character of partner; that by the allowance of an injunction and the appointment of a receiver, the partnership business, which is very large and flourishing, will be arrested and perhaps ruined; and that by the modification proposed, the plaintiff will be abundantly secured in all his rights, absolute or contingent, I cannot doubt but the equity of the case requires a rescission of the order of injunction and receivership, and the substitution of an order to the effect suggested. It is thus that a Court of Equity moulds and adapts the remedial relief it accords, so as to reach the ends of substantial justice without compromising the rights or interest of any party to the litigation. A provisional remedy is only auxiliary to ultimate relief, and should never usurp or anticipate the office and effects of a trial on the merits. If on the final hearing it appears that the plaintiff was in fact a partner, and, as such, entitled to a share of the profits, he will, on final judgment, have a decree for his proportion, and, in the meanwhile the security exacted and given will guarantee him the full measure of relief to which he may show himself entitled. Order granted.

J. H. V. Arnold for motion; D. M. Porter opposing.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 20, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	123	300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	18½
11,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64, new	119½	300	N. Y. Cen. R.	203
10,000	do.	119⅝	100	do.	202½
31,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119½	100	do.	202½
31,500	do.	119½	300	do.	203½
8,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	119½	200	Erie	[illegible]
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x. c., old	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.	61½	200	Erie Pf.	[illegible]
20,000	do.	[illegible]	200	Hudson R.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	[illegible]	200	Harlem R.	[illegible]
15,000	do.	[illegible]	100	Reading	[illegible]
25,000	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Central	[illegible]
20,000	do.	[illegible]	100	Lake S. & M. S.	[illegible]
46,000	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
10,000	N. Car. 6s, n., special tax	[illegible]	10	do.	[illegible]
75,000	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts.	107
3,000	Ga. St. 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic., B. & Q.	[illegible]
2,000	Erie 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	[illegible]
6,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. G. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
6,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
14,000	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
2,000	B., F. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
5,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 conv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
3,000	C., C. & Ind. Con. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
2,000	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
1,000	St. L. A. & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	115	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	115	[illegible]	Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
300	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
200	West. U. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. J. Cen.	101
30	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
100	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	71½	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	71½	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
800	do.	71½	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	71½	10	N. Y. & N. H.	139
15	do.	72	100	H. & St. J. R.	[illegible]
200	Mariposa	[illegible]	100	Dub. & S. C.	[illegible]
100	Adams Exp.	[illegible]	100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	[illegible]
25	A. M. U. Ex.	[illegible]	50	Chic. & Alt.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	70	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	149

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$23,000	U. S. 6s, '74, R.	122¾	$75,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	118
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	122	2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	119¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	120½	2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119⅛
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	120⅛	15,000	do.	119⅛
10,000	do.	120⅛	15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	[illegible]
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	120⅛	20,000	do.	109½
40,000	do.	121	2,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109½
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, Cur.	108			
8,000	do.	[illegible]	200	Harlem	[illegible]
9,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	86⅝	100	Mich. Cen.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	[illegible]	300	Chi. & N. W.	75
2,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	[illegible]	100	do.	75½
[illegible]	Chic. R. & Q. 8s	[illegible]	100	do.	74½
200	Mar. Min. Co.	10	300	L. S. & M. S.	[illegible]
300	Pacific Mail	72¼	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel.	36⅞	100	Chi. & R. I.	109¾
100	Cum. C. Pf.	[illegible]	400	do.	109⅜
400	Wells-Far. Ex.	18½	500	Mil. & St. P. R.	72½
100	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
200	N. Y. Cen.	200½	[illegible]	ex div.	[illegible]
300	do.	200½	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	300	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	117
200	do.	[illegible]	100	C. C. & I. C. R.	[illegible]
300	Hudson River	[illegible]			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200	Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]	200	L. S. & M. S. R.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	300	Chi. & N. W.	74⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	14	100	do.	[illegible]
300	Pacific Mail	71¾	200	Erie	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
300	New-York Cen.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
100	Reading R.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]

MONDAY, Sept. 20—P. M.

The Gold Ring advanced their bids for Gold to-day to 137½@137⅝ ₩ cent. The sales were not important in amount, even at the extreme advance of ⅜@½ ₩ cent on Saturday's transactions. Time contracts in the Gold Room are out of the question when combinations like the present are going on to corner the Cash Gold when the movement is supposed to be ripe. Contracts were declined to-day at the equivalent of 135 ₩ cent. for the 20th November free of interest to the buyer; or, in a different form, 2½ ₩ cent. was offered for the use of Gold 60 days with ample security to keep the margin good. There is no doubt that 2 ₩ cent. would be paid for the 1st November. In either case the holder of or speculator for the rise in Gold would have the free use of $125,000 Currency, worth 7 to 10 ₩ cent. ₩ annum interest for every $100,000 Gold lent out, and 2@2½ ₩ cent. bonus in addition. He would undoubtedly take it if he really believed in any substantial basis for the present advance in Gold, or the probable maintenance of the advance for 40 or 60 days. It is our business, however, to report the business of the day for cash on delivery. That was done, as stated, at 137½@137⅝, and, in turn, the buyers paid the equivalent 9@10 ₩ cent. ₩ annum interest to carry over their balances. This fact would argue an easy supply of Gold on the Street, but the supposition is that this case is wholly in the control of the combination. It can be continued a week or checked in a single day.

We turn now to the effects of this most mischievous and embarrassing movement: *First*—On the Foreign Exchanges, which are utterly demoralized, both for Merchant and Bankers' bills. The latter are 107½@107⅝ ₩ cent. on London, almost nominal, and where an actual demand turns up for large sums it is the subject of special negotiation, and generally on the buyers' own terms. Merchant bills drawn against the Exporters of Domestic Produce, which according to the specious reasoning resorted to by certain Gold Speculators with the Administration at Washington, were to be *promoted* by high Gold, are actually so *depressed* by the present state of things as to be unsalable except at a decline in rates nearly double the difference supposed to have been made in Gold. The Bills themselves cannot be made ready with the shipping documents short of a week or ten days after they are arranged to be taken by the Banker, and there is no facility afforded in the Gold Room for selling the Gold to be received, a week or ten days ahead. *Second*—On the open Money market, which is made closer and closer every day to ordinary business by the readiness of the Gold Ring to pay extravagant rates to carry over their balances. The Banks, as a rule, decline this operation. They deem it in some instances, if not in all cases, a duty to the business community to discourage the Gold movement, but this only throws the demand on the Street in competition with the Stock Exchange and the Bill Brokers. The latter are paying from 9 to 12 ₩ cent. ₩ annum on first-class Merchant paper; the former 7 ₩ cent. Currency Interest to 7 ₩ cent. Gold Interest to carry over their stocks from day to day. The demand from this quarter to-day was active, but not of a pressing character.

The Treasury Office opened the business of the week with a Currency balance of $8,194,566. This will be drawn upon on Wednesday and Thursday next to the extent of $3,500,000 for the purchase of $3,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund. The Gold balance in the Office here on Saturday night was $77,333,425. This will be increased about $3,250,000 by the Customs of the present week. They amount to $576,000 to-day.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds show steady prices, but rather a dull business. The sums of United States 5-20s offered for sale are comparatively light, and of other Gold-bearing 6 ₩ cents of 1881 equally so. There is some inclination, as through the past week, to sell the 10-40 5 ₩ cents. The Currency 6 ₩ cents are quiet at 109 ₩ cent. and interest. Another strong demand was manifested for Tennessee new bonds, and the price reached 55¾ ₩ cent. North Carolina, "Special," sold at 51 ₩ cent. Other Southern State Bonds steady.

The Railway speculation was quite feverish throughout the day. The transactions in some of the Western Roads and New-York Central were again large, but at all sorts of prices, from hour to hour, the extreme fluctuations of Central, for example, being from 204 to 199⅞ and then to 203¼, and the Westerns from 1 to 1½ ₩ cent. difference in the same time. The shares of the Pacific Mail came nearest a substantial recovery in the forenoon, and later in the day was a special attraction at an advance of 3½@4 ₩ cent., late sales at 75¾ ₩ cent. The cause of recovery and advance was pretty generally "whispered" around the Street: it relates to an alliance between some of the heavy holders, like Messrs. LOCKWOOD & CO. and Captain C. K. GARRISON and the Bank of California, to "reform" the present Direction at the November election, and to transfer the management, especially of the China line, to San Francisco, with what success or resulting profit, if successful, remains to be seen.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. There was a further rise in Pacific Mail, on the report enlarged to above:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	109½	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	122⅝	122⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	119¼	119⅛
American Gold Coin	136⅝	137⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	107¾	107⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	55¾	55⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	54½	55½
Missouri Bonds	86⅝	86¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	47½	47⅝
New-York Central	202¾	201½
Reading Railway	95½	95½
Chicago and Rock Island	110	109¾
Northwest Common	75¼	75¼
Northwest Preferred	86	86½
Pacific Mail Company	71½	76¼
St. Paul Preferred	83½	83
St. Paul Common	73¼	73
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31⅝
Hudson River	183	180½
Lake Shore	97	97½
Wabash	72¾	72¾
Erie	39½	39⅝

The following bids were made for the several Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ c. reg., 1881	121	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	119⅛
6 ₩ c. coup., 1881	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	119⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	120⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	119⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅝	10-40 reg.	109⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	120⅛	10-40 coup.	[illegible]
5-20 coup., 1865	121	6s currency	109

And the following for the State Bonds:

Michigan 7 ₩ ct. W. L.	100	Connecticut 6s	99½
Tennessee 6s, ex cou.	[illegible]	Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Alabama 8s	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Alabama 5s	[illegible]
Georgia 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. Reg. Bty. Loan	[illegible]
North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. coup. Bty Loan	103
North Car. new bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, '70	[illegible]
North Car. Spec'l Tax	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73	[illegible]
South Carolina 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75	[illegible]
South Car. new bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74	100½
Missouri 6s	86⅝	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '76	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s, L. Bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77	[illegible]
Louisiana 8s, L. Bds.	94	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	89½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87, Ind.	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 2d	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	87	Tol. & Wab. Equip. B.	[illegible]
Erie 1st Extended	[illegible]	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	94
Erie 7s, 2d, Ind., 1879	94	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	81½
Erie 7s, 3d, Ind., 1883	89½	Gal. & Chi. Extended	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th, Ind., 1880	88½	Chi. & R. Island 1st	100
Erie 7s, 5th, Ind., 1888	[illegible]	Chi., R. Island & Pac.	[illegible]
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, 1869	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F.	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st	107	N. J. Central 1st	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ ct	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Chi. & Alt. 1st	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct., 1875	119½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st	94½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. 2d, 7 3-10	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 2d	[illegible]
Con. 7 ₩ ct. Conv'ble	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	102	Marietta & Cin. 1st	[illegible]
Lack. & West. Bds.	[illegible]	Chicago & Mil. 1st	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	[illegible]	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	91½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
		Central Pacific Bds.	[illegible]

And the following for the City Banks:

New-York	126	Bank of N. America	109
Manhattan	[illegible]	Irving	119
Merchants'	126	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Mechanics'	140	Market	124
America	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
Phenix	108½	Shoe and Leather	140
North River	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	123
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	113	Imp. and Traders'	140
State of New-York	111½	Park	170
Commerce	123	Central National	110½
Ocean	87	Ninth National	115
American Exchange	116	Oriental	130
Chatham	146	Gold Exchange	140
Bank of the Republic	120	Bkrs. & Brokers' As.	105

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$85,364,904 42
Gold receipts	760,025 92
Gold payments	52,158 10
Gold balance	86,041,222 [illegible]
Currency receipts	434,349 11
Currency payments	270,450 00
Currency balance	8,358,[illegible]
General balance	89,100,777 [illegible]
Included in Gold receipts—Customs	576,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, SEPT. 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	97½
City 6s, New	101	101½
Camden and Amboy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	29½	29⅝
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	32⅝	33
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	97⅝

We have received from Mr. A. F. TILDEN, Real Estate Agent and Reporter at Omaha, the eastern terminus of the Pacific Road, his first Circular in regard to City and Town lots and Government lands in that quarter. The Circular can be seen and other information on the subject obtained of Mr. THOS. TILDEN, No. 26 Broadway.

The *Mark-Lane Express* of Sept. 6 says:

"We have had another fine, dry week, with a good deal of cold, as favorable to the northern harvest as we have experienced it in the south; but the Scotch, though not much complaining of Wheat, seem only to have wholly succeeded this season in Barley, which is reported exceptionally fine and plentiful. So our own crop, which has much variety, and on an average is no doubt under the mark, appears likely to be well supplemented, independent of foreign supplies. Indeed, when in the north heavier samples are common, weighing 58 lbs. ₩ bushel, they must learn contentment with a moderate delivery of Oats. As yet it would seem that Great Britain, in point of the condition of her crops, stands first; and while it has been the fashion to run down our humid climate, there has been scarcely a country so favored in the very nick of time. France would promise to stand next, or in a condition somewhat similar to ourselves; but Belgium, Holland, the Baltic Provinces and Hungary have all more or less suffered at the most critical season. It is well that Russia and America both seem better off, or our supplies, whatever in amount, would have been much inferior in the yield of Flour. We spoke of a possible further depression in our last as likely to be followed by a rebound in proportion to the temporary reduction. And the indications have come even earlier than expected. For instead of slavishly following the metropolitan example, influenced here by the concert a well-to-do millers, we have several markets this week noting a rise of 1s. to 2s., and some much more, and not a decline, as at headquarters. In fact, with a free trade in Corn, why should there be a seeming local despotism? Our deliveries this week are 30,000 quarters less than they were in 1868, while it has not been the rate that has stopped the supplies, but the dissatisfaction of farmers; for when we find our averages 2s. 9d. per quarter below the rates of last harvest at this period, there is something to think over; and we take it that growers look upon this as equivalent to 10s. out of their pockets. Foreign markets as yet have only partially conformed to our depression, and will be quite ready to note its close. The arrivals off the coast since 27th August were thirty-seven cargoes, of which nineteen were wheat, thirteen Maize, two barley, two beans."

Of the Anthracite Coal Trade of the week the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks:

"The anthracite coal trade continues exceeding dull as regards production as well as for want of orders, and especially orders from the East. The demand from the South is better, and the local trade the past week has been more active than in any week during the current year, though it is not at all equal to the demand last year at the same time. Prepared Lehigh coal for domestic use is furnished from the yards here at $8 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs. Schuylkill coal sells about $1 ₩ ton less. The Reading Railroad brought down for the week 109,615 tons, and for the year 2,894,784 tons, against 3,447,388 tons to the same date last year—an increase of 547,697 tons. The canal is gradually increasing its weekly tonnage, though it is still 125,889 tons less for the season than to corresponding time in 1868. The tonnage of all the carrying companies for the week was 280,621 tons, and for the year 9,941,375—being about 32,000 tons less than to same date in 1868. Thus another week has passed with no increase of production, and little, if any, reduction of coal on hand. There is a great lack of orders for coal from a distance, with seemingly no disposition on the part of miners to permit such a decline in prices as would invite increased consumption, and in this determination they probably have the sympathy of some of the operators, who have large stocks of coal unsold. There has been some little improvement in the demand for vessels at Port Richmond, as much for the reason that the number has been reduced by vessels seeking freight elsewhere, as from any greatly increased amount of coal seeking shipment on orders. Freights are firmer, and Captains now experience no difficulty in getting $2 25 per ton to Boston and to ports of like distance, but the Association rate of $2 50 per ton cannot be obtained. With a view of better accommodating freight charges to the condition of the trade, and relieving Captains from penalties, a meeting of vessel-owners is called for to-morrow at the Commercial Exchange, in this City. The rate will then, probably, be reduced from $3 50 to $3 25 per ton. On Saturday the Government made the award on proposals invited for the delivery of 15,000 tons of anthracite steamer coal, deliverable on board free at Port Richmond, or within six miles. The bids ranged all the way from $6 47 per ton of 2,240 pounds up to $7 30 per ton. This is a decline of about 35 per ton on prices six weeks or two months ago, and will probably have some influence in depressing the price of coal in the general market. The next public sale of Scranton coal, to come off in a few days, is looked forward to with some little solicitude. If those prices should be lower, lower prices will be established, which will carry with them a reduction of wages at the mines. If prices at the public sale should advance, consumers will probably see the necessity of laying in their stocks at once. During last week there were some thirty mines in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties idle, ostensibly in consequence of differences with the miners, but really and mainly from a want of orders for coal."

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says:

"The quantity of coal sent by railroad this week is 83,639.14 tons; by canal, 10,867 tons; for the week, 94,506.18 tons, against 135,888 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The shipments by railroad still decrease, and we learn that there are a large number of loaded cars standing. There is no use of disguising the fact that the coal trade is unusually dull, and several operators have stopped for the want of orders, and this in the face of a diminished quantity of anthracite coal in the market at this time, compared with last year, without making any allowance for increase of population.

We learn that all the boats have started on the canal, and in the course of the week all that were lying in the canal will have passed through Fairmount locks. All the empty boats that arrived were loaded and dispatched, so that the trade may be considered as resumed by this avenue. We may remark, however, that under any circumstances, the trade by canal will not be fully under way before the 1st of October.

As far as we can learn there are from ten to fifteen collieries standing idle, from various causes—some for want of water; others have not sufficient orders to go on, and at several places the men are standing out for four weeks instead of monthly payments.

We are now 45,007 tons behind in anthracite and semi-anthracite, and the Cumberland region is about 375,000 tons ahead of last year, to date, which would leave the increase so far this year only about 325,000 tons against about 1,000,000 tons increase in 1868 over 1867, to same period. We have only nine or ten weeks left of the season, and considering the unusual dullness for the want of orders, and our New-York letter states the [illegible] the trade. Either the [illegible] of coal will be largely di[illegible] will have to [illegible] in a short time and during the winter."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the Road Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and earnings more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan. This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD.—There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., offer for sale the following desirable securities:

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax. Principal and interest payable in gold. Price, par and accrued interest in currency.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. Bonds of the CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
INDORSED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
Entire issue only $196,000.
For sale at 89½ and interest, by
SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in successful operation since May 10, and it is pronounced by the thousands who have passed over it to be in all respects as safe and well built as any railroad in the country. By the Pullman Palace Cars the journey is not only made without danger, but without unusual fatigue. The fears that many have expressed in relation to the perils of the overland trip are removed by experience, and the travel is steadily increasing.

The earnings of the road since its opening are officially stated by the Company as follows:

From May 10 to May 31	$[illegible]
From June 1 to June 30	706,[illegible]
From July 1 to July 31	[illegible]

Notwithstanding the rates for passengers and freight have been largely reduced, the earnings for August will be about the same average. They will be published as soon as full returns are received. The earnings, as stated above, are at an average of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR, which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific coast, by settlement along the line, and by the natural increase of traffic.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $[illegible], and the interest liability to $1,[illegible], gold, or about $[illegible] in currency. It will be seen that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus. We are also satisfied that at present market rates these bonds are a very desirable investment, and that they will advance in price as soon as the facts concerning the business and condition of the Company are generally understood. THE LAND GRANT BONDS, to the amount of TEN MILLION DOLLARS, have been issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 12,[illegible] acres. Three million acres of this land in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July [illegible], and 40,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter, at an average price of over $5 per acre. While a part of the remainder of the land is of little value for agricultural purposes, there is another part from which a considerable sum will be realized. The value of the Land Grant is largely enhanced by the extensive coal mines, which are now being worked for the supply of the surrounding country, as well as for the railroad, and by other valuable mineral deposits, especially of copper.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE Railroad, is 385 miles long, cost (with equipment) $[illegible], is doing a large and steadily increasing business, and has a bonded debt of but $2,284,000. To retire this debt at maturity and to effect certain valuable extensions, which will largely increase their business, the Company have mortgaged the entire road, rolling stock, franchise and income to JAMES PUNNETT and JUNIUS B. ALEXANDER, at New-York, to secure the payment of eight million dollars of First Mortgage Bonds, which are now offered for sale at ninety and accrued interest. The bonds are for one thousand dollars each, have thirty years to run, and bear seven per cent. interest annually, payable in April and October, at the Bank of America in this City. The security is undoubted, and the bonds constitute a perfectly safe and very desirable investment. The agents of the Company in New-York are Messrs. J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 15 Nassau-street, and JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-street.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Issued by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.
We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.
At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.
Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.
Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ GREENBACKS AND NATIONAL BANKNOTES of the denominations of 1s, 2s, 5s and 10s, Wanted at a premium by HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 25 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 95 and interest. Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Bonds of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad of Illinois, which will be paid in gold, Oct. 1, will be equivalent to a redemption in the price (95 and accrued interest in currency) of over one per cent. TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ SMALL NOTES WANTED. The National Currency Bank, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., is THIS DAY paying a premium of ½ per cent. for $1, $2, $5 and $10 notes, either greenback or national bank.
SEPT. 17, 1869.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 20, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	16	Peas, bbls.	[illegible]
Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Beans, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Naphtha, bbls.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	71	Cut Meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Flaxseed, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bbls.	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Oil, lard, bbls.	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Oil Cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hides, bdles.	[illegible]	Molasses, bbls.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Cottonseed, bags	[illegible]
Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]	Peanuts, bags	[illegible]
Tar, bbls.	[illegible]	Rough Rice, bags	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows: [illegible]

ASHES—A fair inquiry has been reported, at steady rates. [illegible]

COFFEE—The general market has been quiet today. Prices have not varied essentially. [illegible]

COTTON—Has been offered more freely for both immediate and forward delivery, at reduced prices [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port. [illegible]

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports. [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—The main inquiry has been for desirable lots of Spring Wheat brands of State and Western [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite plenty and quoted [illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HEMP—Manila is quoted up about [illegible]

HIDES—Have been steady but not active [illegible]

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand [illegible]

LEATHER—Sole has been salable at unchanged prices. [illegible]

MOLASSES—No important dealings transpired today. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been very quiet at about previous quotations [illegible]

OILS—There has been more call for Linseed at firmer prices. [illegible]

PETROLEUM—A fair inquiry prevailed for Crude [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more request for trade use at firmer prices. [illegible]

[illegible] and 20c.@22c. for Bagged Hams ₩ lb. Bacon has been in light request [illegible]

SEEDS—A good inquiry has been noted for Calcutta Linseed [illegible]

SUGARS—Have been in fairly active demand at rather firmer prices [illegible]

TALLOW—Sales have been reported [illegible]

WHISKY—Has been quiet and heavy [illegible]

FREIGHTS—The supply of room has been very limited, and rates have favored shipowners [illegible]

WHOLESALE COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by Davis W. Lewis, commission merchant, No. [illegible] Pearl-street. Commission on Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c., is 5 ₩ cent.; Flour, Grain, &c., 2½ ₩ cent.

Gold [illegible]

BUTTER.

Receipts for the week were 14,[illegible] packages. [illegible]

CHEESE.

Receipts for the week were [illegible] boxes. [illegible]

EGGS. [illegible]

POULTRY. [illegible]

BEANS. [illegible]

BEESWAX. [illegible]

TALLOW. [illegible]

SEEDS. [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS. [illegible]

ASHES. [illegible]

GREEN FRUITS. [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 20, 1869.

The market at Communipaw was dull this morning for horned Cattle, although there were [illegible]

The Texas Cattle Fever in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 13.

An effort was made, we believe, at the last session of the Legislature, to enact a law forbidding the introduction of Texan cattle into this State. For some reason the effort failed. The high prices which have ruled for beef cattle of late have turned several bands of Texas scrub cattle toward California. Several of these droves reached the State some months ago, and we have recently heard of lots of 3,000 cattle which were being driven in. Not long since a band of 800 Texan scrub cattle arrived in San Luis Obispo County, according to the statement of our informant, and were there left to graze and recruit. The result is that the Texan cattle fever has broken out, and we hear of one dairy ranch where fifty cows have suddenly died within a few days.

The Small Grain Crop in the Northwest.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Sept. 16.

The small grain crop of this year in the Northwest is now about all secured, and sufficient of it has been threshed to form some idea of the yield and quality. From reports in our exchanges and from other sources, we judge that the average yield to the acre will be about fifteen bushels, or not far from that of ordinary years. Some sections report a yield of twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre, while others not more than eight to ten. The aggregate crop will prove, we think, the largest that has ever been harvested, with perhaps one or two exceptions. The quality of the grain is good, in some places unusually so, the berry being plump and heavy. This is more particularly true of oats. The weather was generally favorable to harvest work, and the grain was mostly secured without damage from rains. The corn crop, which promised so little in the early part of the season, has improved rapidly for the month past, and in most localities will come near to an average yield.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Total Issue $2,000,000
Capital Stock 2,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

The road is 117 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a first-class paying road. In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as many valuable connections East and West as any road now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road will be completed before the 1st of January next.

The bonds average less than $16,000 per mile, are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 150. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have personally examined the road and consider the bonds a choice security; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as safe, profitable and reliable. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price they pay 10 per cent. in currency—nearly 50 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Governments. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

$500,000
First Mortgage 20-Year
7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON
RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest payable in New-York.

These Bonds were authorized by special act of Assembly of South Carolina, March 1, 1869, and are secured by a first mortgage on the road, including its outfit and equipment. The Trustees are James Robb of New-York, William Aiken and George W. Williams of South Carolina.

This road is 106 miles in length, connecting the cities of Savannah and Charleston, and is an important link of through travel from the North to Georgia, Florida and the Gulf States. Eighty miles of the line are already in operation, and the whole road will be in complete running order by the first of December.

This loan is at the rate of [illegible] per mile, which is less than the cost of the iron; and is a first-class security in every respect.

These Bonds are offered for the present at
EIGHTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO.,
Bankers, No. [illegible] Broad-st., New-York.
Or O. E. WOOD, No. 25 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available at all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. [illegible] PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 30 bonds, numbered as follows: [illegible] each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards, receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, and the election of directors, will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Grant & Son, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
RAILROAD BONDS,
ISSUED BY
THE ST. LOUIS & ST. JOSEPH R. R. CO.
OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
At the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York.

Principal Payable Twenty-five Years from Date in United States Gold Coin.

BONDS DATED NOV. 2, 1868.

Interest payable in like Gold Coin on the 1st of May and November in each year at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) per annum free of Government Tax. They are Coupon Bonds.

Price 97 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY are the Trustees for the Bondholders, and are not only the Custodian of all the Bonds issued by the Company, but are also the Custodian of the proceeds of the Bonds when sold, and pay the same over only as the road approaches completion, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed.

These Bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the Road, Road Bed, Rolling Stock, including Engines, Cars, Coaches, Depots, Lands, Franchises and property of all kinds which the Company now own or may hereafter possess.

Length of road, 73½ miles.
The Company have a paid-up Capital of .... $1,[illegible]
Amount of First Mortgage Bonds, and all that can be issued .... 1,[illegible]
$[illegible] already sold. The balance we now offer for sale.

TURNER BROS.,
No. 14 Nassau-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.,
BANKERS,
Fiscal Agents of the Company.

WITH THE UTMOST SATISFACTION WE RECOMMEND THESE FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS TO PARTIES SEEKING GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENTS, AND WILL FURNISH PAMPHLETS, MAPS, AND ALL INFORMATION THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

TURNER BROTHERS,
TANNER & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offers for sale
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING
VALLEY RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
[illegible]

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.
[illegible]
For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. HEIGS & SON,
NO. 30 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., WATERWORKS COMPANY.
FOR SALE AT EIGHTY PER CENT. FLAT.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 6, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of September instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year; also, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the act of the Legislature of Connecticut, passed at its recent session, authorizing the Company to increase its capital stock, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d of September, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of this Company, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on the 12th day of October next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 3 o'clock P. M. on that day.
The transfer books closed this day will be reopened for transfer on the 13th day of October, and the stock thereafter be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 15th day of October.
By order, E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 36 BURLING SLIP,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books are closed until the 22d inst.
By order,
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—IN BOSTON, MASS., on or about Sept. 1, 1869, CERTIFICATE NO. 27,[illegible], dated Oct. [illegible], 1868, for five shares of the stock of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, and CERTIFICATE dated Oct. 23, 1863, for five shares of the stock of the Bank of the Republic in New-York, both in the name of Geo. W. Baldwin. Transfer of the above has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
BALDWIN & WEEKS.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED CONVERTIBLE BONDS of the Mount Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, by GRANT & SON,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after Oct. 1, 1869, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

$150,000 WANTED, IN INSTALLMENTS, on leasehold property, for two or more years. The security is strictly first-class, and worth more than double the amount of the loan. Address RHODES & HOUSTON, No. 187 Broadway.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in New-Jersey, in sums to suit. Address CAPITALIST, Box No. 165 Times Office, New-York.

I HAVE THE SUMS OF $10,000, $7,500, $5,000 and $2,100 to loan on improved City property. Also, $27,000 for made first mortgages. JAMES R. GIBSON, Jr., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	120¾	121	5-20 Coupon, '67	119⅞	119⅞
Coupon, 1881	120¾	121	5-20 Coupon, '68	119	119¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	120¾	121¾	10-40 Regist'd	109¾	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	122	122¾	10-40 Coupon	109¾	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	120¾	120¾	Gold	137⅛	137⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	121	121¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, Jan. and July	119¾	119⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
$30,000 PATERSON AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL
ON
THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869,
At 12½ o'clock P. M., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway,
(for account of whom it may concern,)
$30,000 Paterson and Newark Railroad Company's First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the New-York and Erie Railway Company, dated Jan. 1, 1869, due Jan. 1, 1879, interest payable January and July; (hypothecated) $1,000 each.
The road is now completed and in successful operation, and the security offers unusual inducement for parties desirous of making a permanent and profitable investment. The bonds will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Further information can be obtained on application to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, due Nov. 1, (next,) 1869, will, if desired, be Cashed in Gold, Free of Government tax, at the Banking Office of
MESSRS. TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York,
less the rebate at the rate of (5) FIVE PER CENT. per annum in gold, from the time of presentation until Nov. 1, next.
L. N. LAWSON, President.
SEPT. 16, 1869.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15, 1869.
DIVIDEND NO. 1—GUARANTEED STOCK.—The first regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT., being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, on the guaranteed stock of the Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on TUESDAY, Oct. 5. The transfer books of the stock will be closed on the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 6th October, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the old stock will close at the same time, but the certificates can be surrendered and new guaranteed certificates issued therefor previous to the 5th prox., on which new certificates the dividend will be paid at the time aforesaid. The SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., less the Government tax, will also be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on the 5th of October, on the Income or Third Mortgage Bonds, and, in addition thereto, there will be allowed and paid three months' interest on the interest to be paid as above. The Bond Register will close on the 18th inst. and reopen on the 6th of October.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on the 15th day of October next.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 21st inst., and remain closed until further notice.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1869.
TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class young woman, an excellent laundress; fluter; does up ladies' fine muslins in the neatest manner; good testimonials. Call at No. 326 6th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation in a family to do fine sewing, and assist a lady in housekeeping, or go abroad as assistant to a lady. Call on or address Miss JOHNSON, No. 28 West 29th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, honest, faithful woman as cook; lived eight years in her last place; best City reference given. Call at No. 307 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American Protestant girl to do chamberwork, or wait on the table and assist in general housework. Call at No. 207 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. [illegible] 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; can give the best of reference; no washing done. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 7th-av., third door from 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing; or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 149 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Call at No. 291 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl a situation as seamstress, or chambermaid; can assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 149 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 West 17-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French cook in a private family; no objection to the country. Address REAL CORDAN BLEU, No. 27 East 14th-st., near Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, as nurse and seamstress in a small private family; is capable of fine sewing. Apply at No. 204 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; has lived for three years in her last place; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK A SITUation in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 141 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over draper's store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a permanent situation as seamstress; can use Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; is willing to assist in other work, if required; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 132 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; ring No. 5 bell.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 217 East 28th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting and crimping; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 6th-av., in the store, one door from 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; operates on several machines, and is a thorough hairdresser; no objection to the country; best City recommendations. Apply at No. 569 6th-av. and 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, side dishes, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 112 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, pastry, and desserts; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 118 West 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, IN A PRIvate family, work by the day or week; can cut and fit children's clothing; can do all kinds of family sewing on Grover & Baker's Machine. Can be seen at No. 213 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook and baker; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] Avenue A, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT PROTESTant cook who is willing to assist in the washing, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; is a good meat and pastry cook. Can be seen at No. 141 8th-av., over draper's store, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, LATEly landed, a situation as chambermaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to take care of a baby. Apply for three days at No. 132 Crosby-st., Room No. 12, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing and ironing of a few good families; can furnish references as to her ability of doing both plain and fancy work; charges moderate. Call at No. 25 East 14th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady and sew; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 328 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as nurse and plain sewer; no objection to traveling; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENer, (German, single man,) fully competent to take care of a gentleman's place, containing greenhouses, graperies, &c. Call or address H. L., seed store No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A good home for his waitress; she is competent to take entire charge of a dining-room, and he can recommend her as a perfectly reliable girl in every way. Call at office of Calvert Iron Company, No. 104 John-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to cook and to do part of the washing and ironing in a private family; is an excellent cook and baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 102 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, a situation as seamstress and to help with light housework, or to wait upon a lady. Apply in person or by letter to A. D., No. 239 West 17th-st., [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to wait on an invalid lady; would do chamberwork or assist with children; is a good needle woman; has best of City reference. Call to be seen at No. 236 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman, in a private family, as perfect waitress; understands waiting perfectly; can furnish the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUAtion; is willing to help with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; or as laundress; can be seen at her present employer's, where she can be well recommended. Call at No. 123 East 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook or first-class laundress in a private family; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 146 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER going out by the day a few more good customers; fits beautifully; trims in all the latest styles. Address No. 414 7th-av., above 32d-st., rooms over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference; can be seen for two days. No. 428 4th-av., near 29th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 Hester-st., between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman a situation to do waiting and chamberwork in a first-class family; no washing; first-class City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 10 West 48th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 West 33d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and do plain sewing; best City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 59 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR MIDDLE-aged woman a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; is a regular infant's nurse; $12. Call at No. 303 East 20th-st., near 2d-av. City reference.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 182 4TH-av., near 24th-st., situations for a large number of excellent servants, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, housekeepers and young girls.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; City reference given. Call at No. 227 East 23d-st., 1st-av., top floor, back, Room No. [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife; the man as good gardener; understands greenhouse and grapery; the wife as good cook; good testimonials. Address J. M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; can take full charge of a baby; best of references. Apply at No. 136 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City references. Call at No. 282 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of reference. Call at No. 131 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent girl as nurse and chambermaid; or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 140 West 4th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, A situation; would assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 1st-av., between 13th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 147 East 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, a situation as plain cook and to assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 148 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do waiting or chamberwork and sewing. Call at her present employer's, No. 129 East 36th-st., for two days, where she can be well recommended.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation to do chamber work and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 487 3d-av., in rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, not liable to sea sickness, a situation as wet nurse or otherwise, or to wait on a family going to England. Address A. C., Box No. 190 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a first-class laundress and can flute, a situation in a private family; for laundress alone; best of City references. Call or address 145 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 225 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and assist in waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 1,257 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; best City reference. Call at No. 38 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress and to assist with the chamberwork; good City reference. Call at 148 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 388 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; best City reference. Call at No. 65 West 24th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as competent waitress; the best of references given. Apply at No. 13 Gramercy Park.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as laundress; good references. Call for two days at No. 297 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 & 2 av., corner Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman to wait on a lady and do family sewing and assist in housekeeping, or nurse to a young child; City reference for thirteen years in one of the first families. Call for two days at No. 235 Broadway, in the store, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman in a small private family, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City references given. Can be seen for two days, between 10 and 12, at No. 44 East 24th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN, MARried, with family, a situation as gardener or coachman; he knows all branches of gardening; grapes and flowers; gardener in France and City of Strasburg; he knows how to take care of horses, and can drive through the City of New-York; well recommended from first-class families, where he worked ten years; has been a gardener twenty years. Address LOUIS SMITH, No. 231 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable single young man, a Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has the very best of City reference from his last employers. Address or call on A. W. M., care of J. J. Billings, Esq., harness store, No. 58 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal and scientific gardener; he has over 20 years' experience in the culture of hot and green-house plants, grapes and peaches, &c., under glass, the forcing and out-door culture of vegetables, and in gardening in general; testimonials and references will be found satisfactory. Address J. B., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTestant, aged 34, married, no family, a situation to take entire charge of a gentleman's or lady's farm; understands all fancy stock; first-class gardener, farming in all its branches; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; first-class references. Apply to W. B., No. 151 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; can furnish the best City testimonials from his last employer for his excellent moral character and capacity in the care and management of horses. Call or address H. S., No. 16 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOSTLER and driver, plain gardener, or as general hand about a gentleman's or farmer's place, by a very steady, industrious and reliable young man; no objection to wages being moderate for a steady, good place; will do his endeavor to please. Apply to T. H. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family in Brooklyn by an honest and industrious man; has had eighteen years' experience; been nine and a half years with one family, and can give best of references. Address, stating terms, COACHMAN, care of Phenix Carriage Factory, corner of State and Boerum sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL AND SCIentific gardener, a situation; is married, with one in family; understands greenhouses, grapery, flowers and vegetables; good references; has lived in some of the finest places on the Hudson River. Any gentleman in want of such a man may address F. G., No. 39 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family; is a Protestant, and can furnish the best of City reference as to capability and sobriety from his last employers. Call at or address harness store, No. 1,326 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, sober, industrious married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references for the last eight years; Call or address M. D., at the private stable, No. 151 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom in City or country; thoroughly understands the care of fast or family horses; can milk; will be agreeable in general; two years' City reference from last situation. Address D. S., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man, married; no incumbrance; wife is a first-class English servant; willing to go any distance; the best of City references can be given. Call or address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and a good plain gardener; is competent to take general charge of a small place, and willing to be generally useful; can be recommended as industrious and trustworthy. Address J. C., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom in City or country; understands the care of horses; will be agreeable in general; can milk; good City and country reference. Address M. H., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; best City reference from his last employer. Call for two days at No. 39 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a single man of long experience in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; can milk; good references. Address G. N., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman, in a private family, as first-class waiter; has the best of City reference. Address for two days M. G., care of H. Grassie, tailor, No. 175 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man (German) as gardener or farmer, or to take care of horses; best recommendations can be given for eight years. Address GARDENER AND FARMER, Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN OF good appearance, a situation as coachman and groom; five years reference from one place, and the very best from his last employer. Address E. R., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man of first-class ability; a thorough knowledge of the profession in all departments; has had charge of first-class places. Address J. H., seed store, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, in the City or country; thoroughly understands his business; comes well recommended from his last place. Address H. A., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an Englishman who thoroughly understands the business; is willing to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address Y. W., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER a situation; is a good grape grower under glass, and is well acquainted with raising roots for cattle. Apply to Mr. BRUGGERHOFF, of the firm of Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; is a good driver, and willing to make himself useful; good references; wages moderate. Address for two days F. R. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; six years' reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 233 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a highly respectable married Englishman; is a first-class City coachman; has fifteen years' reference. Call on THOMAS H. W., at private stables, No. 128 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom to take care of road horses; has long experience and several years' City reference. Call or address E., private stable, No. 114 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, or to take care of road horses, by a single Protestant man; has long experience. Call or address T. M., No. 5 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as first-class waiter, or to take charge of a building; has the best of City reference. Address J. N., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED German, with a family, as coachman; or to drive a truck; would do any other work. Call or address LOUIS SCHMIDT, No. 181 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by an American single man on a gentleman's place in the country; good reference. Address F. S., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, a situation as gardener and farmer; understands his business. Address T. G., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, first class; is a Protestant; good reference. Address G. F., No. 227 3d-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 673 Post Office, New-York.

BOY WANTED.—A BRIGHT, INTELLIgent steady boy, 14 or 15 years of age, who can write a good hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful in a newspaper office in the country, can secure a good home by addressing, in own handwriting, P. O., Box No. 183 Times Office, New-York.

GIRLS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING situations immediately, will do well by calling at BEDELL'S before engaging elsewhere, viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses and girls for housework suited immediately, at No. 58 6th-av., corner 24th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AND RAPID PENMAN to address envelopes; bring specimen of handwriting. Apply between the hours of 8 and 9½ to-day, Tuesday, No. 200 Broadway, Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, first floor, rear office.

WANTED—ALL RESPECTABLE AMERIcan, English, Irish, Scotch, German ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, 20 professed and other cooks in families returning to the city and others, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 182 4th-av. and 24th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE; ONE WHO IS FULLY competent, and has had some experience in taking care of children; an English or Scotch woman preferred. Apply at No. 54 Nassau-st., Room No. 6, from 10 to 2.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., no pay till engaged; situations ready for a large number of first-class servants; also girls lately landed can get places immediately.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG man to keep books in a cotton broker's office; one who can speak German preferred; work light. Address Box No. 1,442 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a small family. Apply at No. 223 East 43d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS; good City reference required. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. at No. 3 West 22d-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st. GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. 14th-st., near 6th-av. LA SOMNAMBULA. Characters by Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Stockton, Mr. W. Castle and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. LEAH. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Miss Blanche De Bar, Mr. Geo. Jordan and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. PATRIE. Leading character by Miss Leslie Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 13th-st. SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Principal characters by Messrs. Gilbert, Fisher, J. W. Wallack and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near 5th-av. DREAMS. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. James Lewis and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mrs. G. C. Howard and Miss Vernon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pearson, Miss Newton and Miss Lonsdale.

WAVERLEY THEATRE. No. 720 Broadway. SONGS, BALLET, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. THE JEWESS and THE LOST SHIP.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. Afternoon—THE KING'S MUSKETEERS. Evening—RIP VAN WINKLE.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th-st. and Irving-place. FEATS OF MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN. By Professor Hermann.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts. THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. 5th-av., corner 14th-st. EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY GUSTAVE DORE.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The recovery of the Emperor is said by a Paris correspondent of the London *Times* to have created a calm in the stormy debate which had begun between the party of the Empress and those friendly to Prince NAPOLEON. It is a foretaste of what is to come, it says, when the Emperor does die.

A meeting was held yesterday in Trafalgar-square, London, composed of those in favor of releasing the imprisoned Fenians. Six thousand persons participated in the demonstration. A member of Parliament presided. Speeches were made, and a resolution passed urging the immediate pardon of the Fenians. The meeting was orderly in all respects. The Dublin *Irishman* says: "England must set these men free, or her promise of a better government of Ireland is a lie."

It is rumored in Paris that Prussia designs annexing the Grand Duchy of Baden.

The London *Times* regards the absence of the upper classes at the Humboldt Festival in Berlin as "shabby," and says the congratulations of Princes and Princesses do not counterbalance it.

CUBA.

The foreign Press continues to discuss the Cuban question. The London *Post* of yesterday morning says that it now appears America only made friendly representations to Spain in favor of the Cubans' reasonable demands, and that France advises a policy of reconciliation at Madrid, and non-intervention at Washington. The *Standard* says PRIM's attempt to induce England and France to join in a protectorate for Cuba has totally failed. The *Independance Belge* deems it improbable that PRIM has asked either France or Spain to prevent the recognition of the Cubans by the United States; if so, it thinks he would certainly receive a negative answer. It concludes by saying that the Washington Government will follow the wishes of the people in the matter. Should the policy be recognition, no suggestion from Europe could have any effect. The *Journal des Debats* believes that France and England are disposed to support Spain with their counsels, but does not regard affairs as threatening as they were. It thinks that the misunderstanding with the United States will be satisfactorily arranged.

GENERAL.

Spanish advices from Lisbon report the arrival of the mail steamer from Rio Janeiro with the intelligence of the capture of ASCURRA and PIRIBEBUI by the Allies, and the flight of LOPEZ. There was great rejoicing in Brazil and the Argentine States, and the war in Paraguay was considered ended.

A collision occurred yesterday morning at Athens, Penn., on the Pennsylvania and New-York Railroad, which resulted in the killing of three persons and severe injury to several others. The express ran into a way train which was taking water. Of the killed was NELSON W. ACKLEY, of Dushore, Penn., Republican candidate for the Legislature from that district.

A large German procession took place Sunday in San Francisco, Cal., in honor of HUMBOLDT's centennial.

A fire in Medina, N. Y., near Rochester, on Sunday morning, destroyed two large business blocks, causing a loss to various persons of over $80,000, upon which there was an insurance of about $20,000.

Twenty-one fishermen belonging to Rockport, Mass., are supposed to have been lost in the recent gale. Seven bodies have been recovered.

A Nashville (Tenn.) dispatch says the foundry of ANDREW ANDERSON, in that city, was set on fire Sunday night. Only a part of the building was destroyed, but patterns were burned which cannot be replaced for $20,000. The property is uninsured. An attempt was made on Saturday to burn YEAGER's foundry.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States commenced its session in San Francisco, Cal., yesterday. Thirty Grand Lodges and sixteen Grand Encampments are represented.

Prince ARTHUR on Saturday made a tour around Quebec harbor. On Sunday he attended church at the English Cathedral, and yesterday morning he left Quebec and arrived at Montreal at 5 P. M. Dining privately, at 7:30 he started for London, Ontario, stopping at Richmond for an hour, where an address was delivered.

A man named JAMES BRENNET was arrested at Hudson, N. Y., yesterday, by detectives of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He had maltreated a horse. The case causes some excitement, as it is the first arrest of its kind in that locality.

At Corning, N. Y., yesterday, in a motion for the appointment of a new receiver of the Susquehanna Railroad, by general consent ROBERT L. BANKS and JAMES MCQUADE were appointed joint receivers. Further proceedings were adjourned to Oct. 1, at Corning.

RUTH HEMPHILL, over 100 years old, of Henniker, N. H., died on Sunday. She was the first child born in the town.

Governor HOFFMAN is advertised to deliver an address, on Thursday, at the County Fair to be held this week at Catskill.

The trial of MURPHY and SHEA, who murdered MURRAY at Bradley's Hotel, Portland, Me., a few weeks ago, by pushing him down stairs, was commenced yesterday in that city.

A suit has been begun in New-Orleans against General JAMES B. STEEDMAN, Ex-Internal Revenue Collector of that district, for $600,000 found to be due the Government on the settlement of his accounts.

PERRY FULLER, lately arrested, charged with revenue frauds, has arrived at New-Orleans and been released on bail to $20,000, to appear in November.

Two children named FLOWERS, near Connorsville, Delaware County, in this State, on Wednesday last in passing through a field were both kicked to death by a vicious horse. They were aged three and five years, respectively.

A family of eight, five of them children, were found on the road near Baltimore, Md., on Saturday in a starving condition. They had traveled from Kansas on foot, living by charity, and were on their way to Philadelphia.

HORATIO SEYMOUR is a delegate from Oneida County to the Democratic State Convention which meets in Syracuse to-morrow.

LOCAL.

At the meetings of the Republican Associations of the Ninth, Twelfth and Sixteenth Assembly Districts, last evening, resolutions disapproving the action of BENJ. F. DELANO, Naval Constructor at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in suspending CHAS. ATKINS, foreman painter at the yard, were adopted.

The German Democrats of the Eighteenth Ward last evening adopted strong resolutions setting forth the want of consideration with which they have been treated by Tammany Hall, and appointed a committee to demand that their candidates be nominated for local offices.

The Tammany delegates for the State Convention at Syracuse were appointed yesterday. Their names will be found in another column.

JOHN R. NICHOLS, a broken merchant, committed suicide yesterday at No. 3 Livingston-place, by shooting himself through the breast. Pecuniary trouble was the motive for the act.

Rutgers Female College, which has been removed to the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, was inaugurated last evening at the Congregational Church in Harlem. Addresses were delivered by Dr. GILLETT, of Harlem; Dr. STEAD, of Astoria, and Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING.

An examination was commenced before Commissioner WHITE, yesterday, in the case of FRANK and STEPHEN KENNY, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government, in having obtained the release of a distillery from the Marshal's officers on a partially bogus bail bond.

The Democratic Union General Committee held a special meeting last night, and protested against the nomination of any person for a State officer "who is in manner identified with the Tammany Ring."

A man named C. M. CASE was held to bail before United States Commissioner WHITE, yesterday, on a charge of perjury, in having executed a false bond for the release of a counterfeiter named WOODS.

A man named EUGENE ROLAND, *alias* Count Domingue O'Donne, a professional hotel thief, was sentenced to seven years and six months' imprisonment, at the Court of General Sessions yesterday. He was recently released from State Prison, having been sentenced there in 1864.

One of the laborers employed in excavating on the site of the new Post Office was overcome by the heat of the weather yesterday, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A Painful Revelation.

It is with great reluctance that we give currency to a very unpleasant report which has reached us in regard to an institution which of all others in the land ought to be beyond reproach, or even suspicion. The authority, however, for what we are about to announce is of such a character that silence on our part would, under the circumstances, amount to delinquency. We are credibly assured that the new Agent of the Methodist Book Concern, Rev. Dr. LANAHAN, has discovered in that establishment great corruption and fraud, involving losses to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

The subject, we understand, is now undergoing investigation, and as soon as the details can be given to the public without prejudice to any but culpable parties, we shall endeavor to furnish them.

These frauds, it is said, have been going on for some eight or nine years, and of course their full extent is not yet ascertained with precision. The magnitude of the business transacted by this Concern, and the reputation which it has enjoyed for probity in its management, conspire to give to any suspicion against it a painful importance. It is only six months since we had the satisfaction of saying of this institution, in the columns of the TIMES, "that it should be recorded, to the honor of all concerned, that not a dollar has ever been lost by the defalcation of its managers from the commencement of the business," in 1789. Unfortunately that cannot be said of the Methodist Book Concern any more.

Reserving further revelations in regard to this unhappy business until the parties inculpated have an opportunity of being heard, and to give our readers some idea of the difficulties which beset and necessarily prolong this investigation, we append a brief statement of the enormous business of this—reputed to be the largest—publishing house in the world, which appeared in the TIMES on the 12th of April last:

The institution is now more than eighty years old, having been created in the year 1789. It was started under the agency of Rev. JOHN DICKENS, in the City of Philadelphia, with a capital of only $600, and that was borrowed for the purpose. In 1799 Mr. DICKENS died and Rev. EZEKIEL COOPER was appointed agent in his place. In 1804 it was removed to the City of New-York, and Rev. JOHN WILSON was appointed assistant editor and book steward. Four years later Mr. COOPER resigned, leaving the Concern worth about $45,000, the net earning of nineteen years. Mr. WILSON succeeded, with Rev. DANIEL HITT as assistant. In that year the agents were first released from the responsibilities of the pastorate, and left to give their entire attention to the business, preaching only as they might feel disposed. Mr. WILSON is said to have been an estimable man, a faithful minister and a skillful agent. He conducted the business faithfully until 1816, when he also died, leaving the Concern in the hands of Mr. HITT. The General Conference of 1812 appointed him principal and THOMAS WARE, assistant; but the business failed to succeed as it had done, not for the want of fidelity in the agents, so much as skill and harmony. In 1816 both were left out, and JOSHUA SOULE and THOMAS MASON succeeded them, and by wise management and indomitable energy saved the Concern from sinking under its embarrassments. Four years after Mr. SOULE was elected Bishop, and Rev. NATHAN BANGS was appointed to succeed him, with Rev. THOMAS MASON as assistant. The Concern was still heavily in debt. Its books were scattered through the country in the hands of presiding elders and preachers, under a commission arrangement adopted by the General Conference some years before, and the returns were slow and uncertain. The agents saw that something must be done to vitalize the whole system, and immediately brought out several works for which there was a loud call, embracing BENSON's *Commentary* and a new revision of the Hymn Book. Both being reelected in 1820, they, two years after, rented the basement of the Wesleyan Seminary in Crosby-street, in this City, and commenced doing their own binding. This proved so great a convenience that Mr. BANGS and his assistant, Rev. JOHN EMORY, who succeeded Mr. MASON in 1824, purchased the Seminary building, and commenced doing their own printing in September of that year. It was during this administration that Dr. CLARKE's *Commentary* was issued, and the unfortunate system of sending out books on commission was abolished. This was a great relief to the Concern, and gave new life to the business. On the 9th of September, 1826, the first number of the *Christian Advocate* made its appearance, and at once became a power for good to the Church. The General Conference of 1828 appointed Mr. BANGS its editor, and editor of Sunday-school books, which had become a necessity; Rev. JOHN EMORY principal editor and book agent, with BEVERLY WAUGH his assistant. It was during this term that WESLEY's and FLETCHER's works were published and the magazine installed as the *Methodist Magazine & Quarterly Review*. The business so increased that more room was needed, and five lots were purchased on Mulberry-street and buildings commenced where the Concern is now located. Mr. EMORY having been elected Bishop in 1832, Mr. WAUGH was appointed principal agent; Rev. T. MASON assistant; Mr. BANGS editor of the magazine and *Quarterly Review*, and of general books; Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and Sunday-school books and tracts, and Rev. TIMOTHY MERRITT his assistant. In September, 1833, the front building on Mulberry-street was completed, and the whole business removed to its present quarters. Everything went on prosperously until Feb. 18, 1836, when the building and stock were consumed by fire, involving a loss of $250,000. This was a heavy blow, little part of the insurance being collectable, on account of the bankruptcy of most of the companies, occasioned by a recent heavy fire in the lower part of the City. But it excited much sympathy. Meetings were held on this account in various places, and contributions were made to the amount of $89,994 98. This sum, with what was due the Concern, and the amount received from the insurance companies, enabled the agents to commence anew with a capital, all told, of $281,650 74. The business has prospered with little interruption, except in connection with the Southern secession of 1844, from which it has happily recovered. It should be recorded to the honor of all concerned that not a dollar has ever been lost by the defalcations of its managers from the commencement of the business. The Concern has at present four depositories, for which the agents are responsible; one in Boston, Mass.; one in Buffalo, N. Y.; one in Pittsburg, Penn., and one in San Francisco, Cal., all doing a good business. It has a valuable store in San Francisco, free from debt, which accommodates its business, and that of the California *Christian Advocate*, with ample grounds for enlargement, and also a fine building, fully paid for in Pittsburg. It publishes a large number of books, embracing bibles, commentaries, hymn and music books, with over 1,500 bound books for Sunday-school libraries, besides catechisms, question books, and numerous other requisites, embracing nearly one thousand tracts. It publishes also six periodicals, namely, the *Christian Advocate*, *Quarterly Review*, *Sunday School Advocate*, *Sunday School Journal*, *Good News*, and the *Northern Christian Advocate*, at Auburn, N. Y. The Western Book Concern was commenced at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1820, as a branch of the parent establishment, under the immediate agency of Rev. MARTIN RUTER. This was necessitated by the expense and slowness of transportation, and the state of the currency. From a mere depository and a branch, this establishment has grown into a regular publishing house, having its branches or depositories at Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit, and publishing three weekly papers in English and one in German; one monthly, the *Ladies' Repository*, and the *Sunday School Bell*, in German, all having a large circulation. They also publish a considerable list of books in English and other languages. Its business is nearly equal to that of the parent Concern, and will probably exceed it in a few years, as the population of the great West shall increase. It owns real estate at Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis equal to its necessities, estimated at $150,000; does its own stereotyping, printing and binding, and reports a net capital of over half a million of dollars. The agents of the Cincinnati Concern are Messrs. HITCHCOCK & WALDEN. In addition to these publishing houses and depositories, there are several other establishments located at central points and conducted on private account, which keep a general supply of the publications of the Concern, furnishing ample facilities for their purchase in all parts of the country. Then the General Conference publishes three other weekly papers by Committees, namely: the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, at Portland, Oregon; the *California Christian Advocate*, at San Francisco, Cal., and the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, at Pittsburg, Penn. The last-named has been self-sustaining for many years; the others are improving in circulation, and will no doubt become so. All of them are doing a good work for the country and the Church, and could not well be spared. *Zion's Herald*, a respectable and useful paper, published at Boston, Mass., is not owned by the General Conference, yet it is at least semi-official, that body having authorized the Bishops to appoint a traveling preacher to edit it. It was issued two years before the *Christian Advocate*, when there was no official paper; was offered to the General Conference in 1848, when in the flood-tide of its prosperity; and is sustained by six annual conferences. Its profits are regarded by the association publishing it as belonging to the Church, and not as their personal property. The Concern in all its parts is a purely ministerial enterprise, having for its object, as it is claimed by its conductors, not the accumulation of riches, but the dissemination of truth throughout the world. The business operations of the parent institution are controlled at present by Messrs. CARLETON and LANAHAN, whose administration has thus far been all that could have been desired.

The Judiciary and the Democracy.

The Albany *Argus* seems rather disposed to favor the adoption of the Judiciary article of the new Constitution, but for reasons of which all our readers may not at once be able to see the force:

"It gives to the Democracy," says the *Argus*, "the control for years of the Court of Appeals, though two Republicans (to five Democrats) are kept on the bench. Thus the Court, composed of high-minded men, may and will take leave of expediency as declared by temporizing men, and come back to the law in accordance with the Constitution. The permanent welfare of the country demands this."

It is, no doubt, a good thing to have high-minded Democrats on the bench of the Court of Appeals, especially if they have enough Republicans to keep them straight; but how about perpetuating the judicial existence of some of the high-minded Democrats who administer what by a legal fiction is termed "justice" in this City for a term of fourteen years?

There is no security for person or property in this City, simply because there is nothing so corrupt or wicked that Judges of Democratic selection cannot be found to wink at. If the judicial existence of these men, or such as they, were extended fourteen years, we should scarcely have at the end of that time a single incorporated institution left in the City, unless it was required to keep its office here by the terms of its charter, or was bankrupt and not worth plundering. They will all have to follow the example of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and go to Boston or some other city where Judges are not insensible to every consideration of duty or decency.

The News from Paraguay.

We have so often received news from Rio Janeiro that the backbone of Paraguay was broken, that this morning's tidings to that effect will only awaken fresh incredulity. Ascurra, we are told, is captured, as also is Piribebui; LOPEZ has fled, "and the Paraguayans can no longer continue the struggle." It is, accordingly, mere anti-climax for the Lisbon telegram to subjoin that "the Provisional Government has been installed at Asuncion," because Asuncion has been in undisputed Allied possession since last Christmas, when the Brazilian Foreign Secretary arranged a programme of Provisional Government, (the triumvirate,) which, as it appears, is now formally established.

The tone of the dispatch is suspicious. If not wholly manufactured, the tidings are clearly exaggerated. They come through Brazilian channels, and, of course, are not under-stated in the Allied interest. That they are believed throughout Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, and that "the cities of Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio Janeiro were illuminated" in their honor, may be true. But the same cities were illuminated after the fall of Asuncion, and then, as now, it was announced that "LOPEZ had fled, the Paraguayans can no longer continue the struggle, and the war is over."

Now, admitting for a moment that Ascurra has fallen, what does it show? The situation of the opposing forces, before the late news, was as follows: LOPEZ occupied Ascurra with an army reckoned at 4,000 strong, and the Prince D'EU confronted him with an army of 12,000. We were then informed that LOPEZ was unquestionably preparing for a retreat. Our Buenos Ayres correspondent wrote, "he has sent back his supplies and the non-combatants, and even his ammunition, to a great extent." It is plain, therefore, that the great news this morning of the capture of Ascurra, from which "LOPEZ has fled," may turn out to be nothing more than the retreat which, as we have seen, was already planned. In that case, the telegraphic generalization from the fall of Ascurra that "the Paraguayans can no longer continue the struggle," is ridiculous.

On the contrary, if LOPEZ has, as we presume that he has, retreated to the open country, he has established himself in a region very defensible by reason of its marshes, and much better situated for the collection and transportation of supplies. He will find friendly bands of Indians there from which to recruit his ranks; and, in a word, so far from the war being "at an end," it is likely to last some years longer. The devotion of the Paraguayans to LOPEZ and his cause is to-day as persistent and wonderful as ever. Such is the proper comment on this latest of the Lisbon telegrams and their periodical announcement that "the Paraguayans can no longer continue the struggle."

Mr. Belmont and the Democracy.

We have no inclination to take part in the family jars of the Tammany Democracy. It is no affair of ours, and we shall consider it no heart grievance if the quarrel with Mr. BELMONT is never composed—or if it results in driving that eminent chief into the arms of the real bond-paying party of the country. If he should take himself out of Tammany Hall he will not go alone: that a certain nor will his following be exclusively of the Hebrew people, who are taunted in his person. Mr. BELMONT, whatever else may be said of him, is an able banker and an influential citizen. He kept exceptionable company during the war. It was not altogether his fault that General MCCLELLAN was placed on a peace-at-any-price platform at Chicago in 1864, or that Governor SEYMOUR, linked with FRANK BLAIR, Jr., was nominated on a semi-repudiation platform, and forced to carry the dead weight of WADE HAMPTON and other pro-rebel leaders of the South in the canvass of 1868.

But there is much in the *Citizen's* second indictment of Mr. BELMONT, on Saturday last, which is open to criticism. Mr. BELMONT may be the agent of Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, though he does not subscribe himself as such to his well-known bills of exchange on that "colossal house," but the ROTHSCHILDS are not the largest American bondholders, nor owing to the advice induced, it may have been by party zeal, of Mr. BELMONT during the war, were they even conspicuous jobbers in these bonds until after 1865. The great harvest of profit was gathered by other eminent Hebrew houses in Frankfort and London, and by the German merchants and bankers generally on the Continent, before the ROTHSCHILDS were made fully sensible of Mr. BELMONT's mistake in underrating the endurance and resources of our people in the sacred cause of American unity.

Mr. BELMONT is held responsible by the *Citizen* for the passage of the act of the Forty-first Congress, the first signed by President GRANT, to strengthen the public faith. Had he stood by the Tammany platform in all its length and breadth, it is reasoned by the *Citizen*, this emphatic veto upon the greenback heresy would not have been interposed to one of the future issues of the Democracy. It is difficult to see the force, or even common sense, of the so-called "sequence" on this point. It was not his fault that SEYMOUR was not elected, but the fault of the platform; it was not his fault, but against his protest, no doubt, that one of its planks recognized the greenback heresy. If it were possible to connect Mr. BELMONT with the passage of the great act of Public Faith of the new Congress, he would deserve a place among the greatest benefactors of the party.

But we are above all surprised to find Mr. BELMONT arraigned by the *Citizen* as "*foreign born*," and we are reminded that the immortal party, "with the whole force of his pure and watchful foresight," begged his countrymen to "beware of foreign influence!" Mr. BELMONT, "in becoming an American citizen," is said to have retained the foreign interests, prejudices, &c., which he brought with him. "He has in no way, except on paper, perhaps, renounced his attachment, his allegiance, his bias toward European and aristocratic institutions. He is not only not a Democrat—he is not even practically an American citizen." Now if there be one thing more astonishing than another in this exposition of Democratic doctrine, as applied to the case of Mr. BELMONT, it is that it should come from one of the accepted organs of the party in the City of New-York, where, without its "foreign influence," we would like to ask what would remain of the so-called Democracy?

That influence is not derived from our Hebrew population, nor is the Teutonic race of any religion largely responsible for the ignorance and impudence, the clannishness and fanaticism which rule and "repeat" at the ballot-box; which dictate the division of offices and patronage; which share so rapaciously in the public plunder; which cover with reproach our free American institutions, and render our elective Judiciary a by-word and scorn at home and abroad.

Lady Byron and Mrs. Stowe.

We have no desire to prolong the discussion of the repulsive story which has recently added to the scandalous literature of the age. But the claims of historical truth require that we should place on record the complete refutation of a narrative which was full of intrinsic improbabilities and contradictions, and which cast an infamous stigma on Lord BYRON's memory without tending to exalt Lady BYRON in the estimation of the world. The day after Mrs. STOWE's narrative first appeared in this country we pointed out some glaring inaccuracies in it, and avowed our belief that the slander would be explained upon the theory that "Lady BYRON's jealousy and anger had overturned her reason."

This conjecture is now thoroughly confirmed by the remarkable letter of Lady BYRON herself, just printed for the first time by Lord LINDSAY, in a communication which appeared in the TIMES on Sunday last. It seems to us that the proof thus furnished is absolutely irresistible. Let us briefly recapitulate the evidence.

Lady ANNE BARNARD was for years a very intimate friend of Lady BYRON's. She had every opportunity of seeing the worst side of BYRON's character. What does she tell us? That BYRON sought to corrupt his wife's character, and Lady BYRON, seeing "the precipice on which she stood, kept his (BYRON's) sister with her as much as possible." Now this was *after* the date at which, according to Mrs. STOWE, Lady BYRON had discovered the guilty intimacy. So that we must believe she invited Lord BYRON's sister to her house long after Lord BYRON had confessed a criminal intimacy with her. Is this credible?

Long after the separation, Lady BYRON wrote a letter to Lady ANNE BARNARD in which she recounted the ill-usage she had experienced from her husband. In this important document no reference whatever is made to the story which Lady BYRON subsequently confided to Mrs. STOWE. The letter is bitter enough in its tone toward the poet, but the charge which Lady BYRON accepted when the victim of a dreadful hallucination, is not even darkly hinted at. We believe that at this period Lady BYRON had never heard of it, and the tone of her letter conclusively settles the point. She wrote the letter more than two years after the separation, and therefore when the whole truth was in her possession. Mrs. STOWE declares, indeed, that she knew of the crime while BYRON still lived with her, and hence the rhapsodies about her "angelic character" which adorn the narrative. Let any reasonable person compare the following passages of Lady BYRON's letter with Mrs. STOWE's account of her feelings toward Lord BYRON:

"Though he would not suffer me to remain his wife, he cannot prevent me from continuing his friend."

"It is not necessary to speak ill of his heart in general; it is sufficient that to me it was hard and impenetrable. * * I would rather represent this as my misfortune than as his guilt; but, surely, that misfortune is not to be made my crime."

"I might appeal to all who have ever heard me speak of him, and still more to my own heart, to witness that there has been no moment when I have remembered injury otherwise than affectionately and sorrowfully. It is not my duty to give way to hopeless and wholly unrequited affection; but, so long as I live, my chief struggle will probably be not to remember him too kindly."

Could any woman write in this strain of a man who was guilty of crimes which a little while before caused her to shrink from him in horror?

Lord LINDSAY, who speaks with authority, adds:

"In the face of the evidence now given, positive, negative and circumstantial, there can be but two alternatives in the case—either Mrs. B. STOWE must have entirely misunderstood Lady BYRON, and been thus led into error and misstatement, or we must conclude that under the pressure of a lifelong and secret sorrow, Lady BYRON's mind had become clouded with an hallucination in respect of the particular point in question."

This is, almost in our own words, the interpretation we gave to Mrs. STOWE's story a month ago. We reasoned from circumstantial evidence, but now we have Lady BYRON's own solemn testimony, given at a time when every incident was fresh in her memory, against the horrible story so rashly published by Mrs. STOWE.

The Ship Canal between Quebec and Montreal.

A report has recently been published by Mr. PAGE, an English engineer, relating to the practicability of opening the channel between Quebec and Montreal for steamers of a large size. In this report Mr. PAGE also calls attention to a letter on the subject from a competent authority, Mr. HUGH ALLAN, which contains some information likely to prove of interest to the general reader.

In the first place, the necessity of competing with New-York for the carrying business has called for the employment of much larger vessels than used to be required. But at present the river and lake are not deep enough to admit of that expansion of the trade which the Province otherwise might hope for. A depth of twenty-five feet is the very least that would suffice for present necessities. The steamers recently built are about 350 feet in length, and the breadth of the channel is only 300 feet. If a steamer were to turn across it the traffic would be totally interrupted. The channel, therefore, should be widened to a breadth of 500 feet, and deepened considerably.

Again, after leaving Quebec, about sixty miles up the river, huge boulders are encountered. At low water "there is as little as fifteen feet on some of them." It is only at high water, and at daylight, that a loaded steamer can pass. Sometimes the channel at this point is only practicable one hour out of twenty-four. Mr. ALLAN recommends that a stone-lifter should be employed to clear these boulders out of the way.

There are similar obstacles to free navigation in other parts of the river, and at Lake St. Peter the channel needs deepening to twenty-five feet, and widening to five hundred. About ten miles below Montreal there is a stony shoal, on which almost every vessel strikes during Summer. The harbor at Montreal needs improvement, and Mr. ALLAN recommends the amalgamation of the Trinity Board with the Harbor Commissioners, as proposed in a petition of merchants last year.

These reports, and the attention they have excited in the Dominion, may be taken as further evidence of the anxiety of the Canadians to improve their commercial position and prospects. But it must necessarily be a work of time to carry out all the improvements in the Ship Canal which are recommended by Mr. PAGE and Mr. ALLAN.

The curious and interesting Chinese document which we published on Sunday, giving TSANG-KWOHFAN's reasons why his countrymen oppose the introduction of railroads and river steamers into China, was, as we unintentionally omitted to say, communicated to the State Department from Mr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, our Chargé d'Affaires in China, and in due season will appear in the published diplomatic correspondence of that Department.

SECRET POLITICAL HISTORY.

An Incident in Mr. Thurlow Weed's Career—How the Complexion of the State Senate was Changed—A Well-Kept Secret Revealed.

[We have received permission to publish the following curious and interesting narrative from Mr. THURLOW WEED's Autobiography relating to an election which exercised no small influence on the public events of the day:]

Unusual interest was given to the political campaign of 1839 by the great solicitude of the banking interests of the City of New-York to elect a Senate which, while sitting as a Court for the correction of errors, would maintain the constitutionality of the General Banking law. It was known that the political complexion of the Senate would be determined by the result in the Third (Albany) District, where three Senators were to be chosen. The district had theretofore been Democratic, but we had for two or three years been diminishing the majority against us, and on this occasion had determined to make a very spirited canvass. A week before the election I became satisfied that the chances of success were against us, and so reported to my political friends in New-York. This stimulated them to renewed efforts. On the Saturday morning previous to the election some Whig merchants and bankers met hastily, and appointed a committee to visit Albany. On Sunday morning early, while dressing, I was summoned to the Eagle Hotel, where I found in the parlor Messrs. ROBERT B. MINTURN, MOSES H. GRINNELL, SIMEON DRAPER, R. M. BLATCHFORD and JAMES BOWEN. They had arrived about daylight in the steamboat *Columbus*, specially chartered by them. They took a large bandana handkerchief from a trunk, which they opened and spread upon a centre table. It contained packages of bank notes of various denominations, amounting to $8,000. My friends remarked that no possible effort must be spared to carry the district, and desired me to take as much of this fund as could be advantageously disbursed, adding that if more were needed, they would draw checks for it.

The election was to commence on Monday morning and to terminate on Wednesday evening. I informed them that it would be quite impossible in so short a time to use any such amount of money, and after explaining what I thought might be accomplished in the brief interval before the election, took $3,000—$1,500 of which was immediately dispatched by messengers to Columbia, Greene, Delaware and Rensselaer Counties; $1,500 was reserved for Albany.

A question of much embarrassment occurred to us—namely, how the unusual circumstance of the arrival of a strange steamer could be explained without exciting suspicions as to the real object of its visit. Governor SEWARD was sent for and joined in the consultation. It was decided that all the New-York gentlemen named, with one exception, should remain *incog.* at the hotel. Mr. MINTURN, whose father-in-law, Judge WENDELL, resided in Albany, went to his relative's house, and from thence to church. Still, we were very apprehensive that the *Argus* might get some inkling or clue to the business in hand, and that, we knew, would have been fatal to our plans. So it was arranged that GEORGE W. DAILY, then known as an efficient fighting Whig at the polls, should see "ABE VANDERZEE," a journeyman in the *Argus* office, and a Democratic pugilist. Except when excited at the polls these two men were friends, though one was a zealous Whig, and the other an equally enthusiastic Democrat. DAILY took VANDERZEE a stroll along the docks, and said to him with apparent surprise, "Here is a strange steamer! what can she have come to Albany for?" They made inquiry, and found that she had arrived there at daylight without passengers, and without apparent object. DAILY said, "Well, never mind,—I'll find out in the course of the day what this means. There's a nigger in the fence somewhere." After dropping into a grocery or two, and "smiling" once or twice, they separated. Early in the evening DAILY went to the *Argus* office, *accidentally* fell in with ABE, and told him he had found out the whole story of the steamer, adding that on Saturday evening after the mails had left New-York, (this being before telegraphs,) a steamer had arrived from England, bringing information that the crops had been destroyed, and some flour speculators had chartered the boat to come to Albany, and had, immediately upon their arrival, started off in different directions to buy up flour, so as to secure a monopoly.

Meantime, the steamer dropped down to Van Wie's Point. At sundown the New-York gentlemen were driven to that place in close carriages, taken on board, and returned to New-York in safety.

That day and most of the night were spent in active preparations for the next three days' battle. SPRINGSTED, BEARDSLEY and VAN SCHAICK were hastily dispatched to the country towns with additional "material aid." G. W. DAILY, H. Y. WEBB, SAM. STRONG, BOB. CHEESBRO, JOHN ROSS, &c., were to organize a physical force sufficient to clear a passage to the polls. CHAUNCEY DEXTER, STILLMAN WITT, (then an employe of the People's line of steamboats, now an Ohio millionaire,) RANS. VALKENBURG, JAS. WELDON, TOM. HILLSON, (now in the Custom-house) PROVOST VEEDY, the brothers YOUNG, &c., were to look after the canal boatmen. The brothers BENEDICT, L. N. COMSTOCK, (now in the Appraiser's Office) Drs. KANE and GRANT, the FREDENRICHS, &c., were to look after the "dutch" voters in the Texas portion of the State and Tenth Wards. GEORGE CUYLER and others of his tact and vigilance, were to act as challengers. Captain E. W. BRAINARD (now in the Custom-house,) RUFUS RHOADES and TOMMY COWELL were to bring all the Whig steamboat and sloop hands from New-York and elsewhere between New-York and Albany. DAVID RELLAHAN, MIKE CLARK, PAT MURPHY and RICHARD O'SULLIVAN (then a Catholic school teacher, afterward a Union officer through the rebellion,) were to look after the "few and far between" Irish voters. TOM KIRKPATRICK and HUGH J. HASTINGS were to "circle round" the various polls and ascertain where screws were loose or machinery required oiling.

The flour "blind" served to bridge over the danger for one day, Monday morning's *Argus* appearing, to our great relief, without any reference to the arrival of the steamer. The mail of that day brought news from England by the *Great Western*, announcing among other things the arrival, late on Saturday night, of some $1,000,000 "for British service in Canada." In this circumstance the *Argus* was convinced that it had discovered the whole secret of the sudden appearance of the *Columbus*, and on Tuesday morning it contained the following editorial:

A MYSTERY—AND ITS EXPLANATION.

Our city was not a little excited on Sunday by the mysterious arrival, about noon, of the steamboat *Columbus*, from New-York, which place she left at 12 the previous night, with only four or five persons on board, one of whom started express to the north, and the others returned in the *Columbus* at 5 P. M. All the afternoon groups were inquiring "what's in the wind?" Numerous were the conjectures and rumors and surmises which the quid nuncs started to solve the mystery.

The explanation, doubtless, is, that as the *Great Western* brought over $1,000,000 for Canada, preparatory to the resumption of specie payments by the Provincial banks, an agent was dispatched express to advise of its arrival; and as there is no day boat on Sunday, and as the loss of a day would have ensued by waiting until the afternoon of that day, the *Columbus* was dispatched specially for the purpose.

The election occupied three days of extraordinary interest and excitement, each party doing its utmost. A great deal of bitter feeling was necessarily provoked on the other side by our boldness and confidence. The result was a signal triumph, our three Senators—ERASTUS ROOT, FRIEND HUMPHREY and MITCHELL SANFORD—being chosen by an average majority of 132. General ROOT, however, had a narrow escape, obnoxious as he was to the extreme Abolitionists. He was elected by a majority of only [illegible]. This victory changed, as was anticipated, the political character of the Senate, giving effect to the nomination of Governor SEWARD, sustaining the General Banking law, and upholding the canal policy of the Whig Party.

Thus, a memorable *coup d'état*, completely revolutionizing the State, was effected on the very verge of the election by the thoughtfulness and liberality of a few zealous politicians in the City of New-York. The secret was well kept, for, until now, no whisper of it has ever been heard.

It may be added that soon after this event VANDERZEE became a Whig, and, like DAILY and a battalion of other stalwart fellows, remained faithful during their lives. VANDERZEE was well known and well thought of for twenty years, and until his death, at Quarantine, Staten Island. DAILY served gallantly in the war, under General BOWEN.

The gratification experienced at the time by our political friends in New-York may be judged by the following short extracts of letters from Mr. R. M. BLATCHFORD:

"Nov. 8.—After our sad disaster here, your good news is cheering beyond measure. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for all that you and our good friends have accomplished throughout the State. * * * You never witnessed such wild exultation as there is here to-day."

Again:

"Nov. 11.—Fairly afloat at last, friend WEED. It is a triumph indeed. I want words to express my joyful feelings. The dismay of our enemies is dreadful. * * * It is you who have saved the State."

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The Record Found on the Beach at San Buenaventura.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 13.

We have received the following communication by express from a party in San Buenaventura, who signs his name and is vouched for by a respectable firm in this city as an honest, reliable man. The communication reads as follows:

NEWS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Found on the beach at San Buenaventura, on the 30th of August last, a document measuring 12 by 10 inches, much mutilated, requesting the finder to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty at London, or to the British Consul at the nearest point. This request is printed in six commercial languages. The margin and every vacant portion of it has been filled up with writing relating to Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his party, and was evidently cast to the waves in latitude 69° 37' 42", and longitude 98° 4' 1". It gives an account of the desertion of the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*. At the time of the desertion the party numbered 105 souls under the command of F. R. M. CROZIER, and succeeded in getting as far south as the latitude and longitude mentioned above. Here they found relics of the late Sir JOHN ROSS. The document states that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and party wintered at Beechy Island in 1846-7, in latitude 74° 43' 28", and longitude 91° 39' 15", having descended Wellington Channel to latitude 77°, and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. It also states that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN died on the 11th of June, 1847. It contains accounts of many interesting incidents connected with the expedition, which will be made known hereafter. The document was found by JAMES DALY, of the firm of DALY & RODGERS, lumber merchants, San Buenaventura.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, Sept. 3, 1869.

That the document referred to above may have been found on the beach at San Buenaventura, in a bottle or otherwise, is entirely probable; the next question relates to its authenticity and value. So far as its contents are given by our correspondent, they tell us nothing but what MCCLINTOCK's voyage discovered as long ago as 1859, in relation to the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, except that the records found by MCCLINTOCK put the date of the abandonment in April, 1848, and did not say Sir JOHN had died. The person who found the document, if he believes it is not a hoax, will send it to the British Consul in this city, and transcribe its full contents for publication. Meanwhile we give his statement for what it is worth. Possibly some ingenious wag has taken a hint from HUGO's *L'Homme qui Rit*, the plot of which turns on the discovery of a bottle containing a wonderful revelation, twenty years after it had been thrown into the sea by a sinking crew.

An Interview Between General Sherman and Mrs. Dr. Walker.

Told by the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 18.

The presence of Mrs. Dr. WALKER, at the Women's Convention, renews the recollection of an interview which took place between that somewhat remarkable person and General SHERMAN, at Atlanta, during the war, and several weeks after the city had been captured. By some means, known only to the mysteries of the female mind, the woman doctor had been able to avoid the order forbidding any of her sex to enter the city, and with a degree of perseverance peculiarly her own, she walked into the private room of General SHERMAN, and demanded a commission in the medical department of the army. The fact is not publicly known, but General SHERMAN is weak when a woman is concerned—that is to say, he would run rather than have hard words with one of them; and the tears of a female rebel had more terror to his soul than a thousand BEAUREGARDS. So, when the little doctor renewed again and again her demand for an appointment, the General, like a great soldier, as he is, changed tactics in the face of the enemy.

"Why don't you wear proper clothing? That toggery is neither one thing nor the other," said the General, as he pointed his finger to the nondescript garb of the doctor.

"Well, General," replied the young woman, "I suppose you would like to see me in hoops, and heavy skirts dragging down my hips, to the destruction of health and comfort? What right, Sir, have women, who bear children, thus to destroy their best powers and unfit themselves to be wives and mothers?"

This, and much more, she said about woman's reforms.

The conqueror of Atlanta was somewhat taken aback by this charge of horse, foot and dragoons, but he plucked up courage.

"Did you ever bear any children?" he asked, with sardonic emphasis.

She had to admit that she had not done anything of the kind.

The General added severely:

"I don't know that I should especially desire to see you, hoops or no hoops, nor do I see any need that women should be injured by wearing them, or the moderate use of the costume of the day; but I do know for a certainty that you and such as you put on that dress from affectation. If you wish an example of what a woman should be and ought to do—Damnation," cried the General, getting excited, "what are you here for anyhow? Breeches or no breeches, the President's wife would not dare to disobey orders. Put on decent clothes, go back to Nashville, enter the hospitals where our poor boys are dying of wounds and fever, and imitate the example of the women in hoops and petticoats, who are devoting their time to the work of nursing."

We think Mrs. Dr. WALKER went North upon an early train.

STATE POLITICS.

THE APPROACHING STATE ELECTION.

Careful Survey of the Senatorial Field.

Republican Prospects—Discussions of the Politicians of the Country—Their Opinion of the City Machines.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869.

The State Fair, which began on Tuesday last and closed yesterday, attracted hither many people, variously estimated from 20,000 to 35,000. Though the display of animals and articles was very good, it was not so great as at some former Fairs held on the line of the New-York Central Railroad. This meeting is regarded by those more familiar than I am with the history of the society quite as successful as any ever held in the southern tier of counties. The weather was fine, the attendance good, and the receipts large. But your special correspondent having that matter in hand has, of course, furnished you with full particulars. Let it be my task to tell you what I saw and heard among the politicians, who were here in great numbers, especially from the central and western portions of the State—the Republican strongholds.

The Republicans discuss with anxiety the condition of the party in the State and the character of the Legislature. They have no patience with your City "machines"—charge them with the defeat of the ticket last Fall, and seem to be resolved to extirpate them root and branch. The cry of "regular" and "irregular," "Radical" and "Conservative" will soon cease of them. The opinion was very generally expressed that, with thorough and complete reorganization in the City of New-York, unanimity and harmonious proceedings in the State Convention, a ticket composed of able and patriotic men, an energetic and thorough canvass, the State may be carried by the Republicans this year. There is no doubt that a large majority of the honest voters of the State belong to the Republicans, as voted at the last election, and will so vote again this year. That majority was wickedly overcome by frauds in the City of New-York, with scarcely an effort by the local Republicans to prevent it.

It is believed that reorganization, followed by intelligent and well-directed work, will not only vastly increase the Republican vote then, but suppress the great frauds by which the Democrats were enabled to usurp the Executive Department of the State Government.

So far as the State ticket is concerned I have not heard but a single name mentioned, that of a Mr. CHATFIELD, of Oswego, who wants to be nominated for State Treasurer. There seems to be a very general disposition to pay but little attention to the "claims" of individuals or localities, but to select the strongest and best men, and put them on the ticket. If the Convention should come together in this spirit there can be no doubt that it will make nominations deserving to be elected.

With reference to nominations for the Legislature, especially for the Senate, the case is quite different; for there a spirited contest is going on in most of the Republican districts. I send you such information on that subject as I have been able to gather. I shall confine myself to those that are Republican and begin with the

Tenth District, (Orange and Sullivan Counties,) which has always been close, but which the Republicans have carried oftener than their opponents. It is now represented by a Democrat. Here there is no contest for the Republican nomination, and the result will probably be that the Convention will be left to select a strong man.

The Eleventh District is composed of the Counties of Dutchess and Columbia, and is represented in the Senate by ADRIAN W. PALMER, an upright and capable legislator, who will undoubtedly be renominated by the Republicans. His district is close, but he is very popular, and will probably be reflected.

The Twelfth District—Rensselaer and Washington—is represented by FRANCIS S. THAYER, Republican. I do not hear of any opposition to his return.

The Thirteenth—Albany—and the Fourteenth—Greene and Ulster—are Democratic.

The Fifteenth District comprises the Counties of Saratoga, Montgomery, Schenectady, Fulton and Hamilton, and is ably and honestly represented by CHARLES STANFORD, an independent Republican, who, it is understood, is not a candidate for reelection. TRUMAN G. YOUNGLOVE, Speaker of the present Assembly, is actively canvassing the several counties of the District for the nomination. He is a bold, reckless and unscrupulous man. The Assembly over which he presided acquired a reputation for venality and corruption such as none of its predecessors—rotten as they were—ever possessed. It was inaugurated at the outset in the most shameless manner by this very Speaker. He prostituted his high office, and used its patronage to influence the votes of members in the election of a United States Senator. For three weeks, one-fifth of the session, he kept back the appointment of the Committees, and made them subservient to the interests of one of the candidates in that memorable contest. It was openly charged, at the time, that positions on committees were hawked about the lobbies of the Capitol and the bar-rooms of the hotels, and offered as the price of votes for one of the candidates for Senator. The thieves in the lobby and the Legislature combined to select and "acquire" positions on committees most valuable for plunder—the price being a vote for the Speaker's favorite! The carnival of corruption was thus begun by the Speaker. Is it strange that it gathered strength and force with time and experience, and that the last Legislature eclipsed all its predecessors in the audacity of its piracy? Fulton County, it is said, will present an acceptable candidate before the Convention. If she does so, it is to be hoped that he may be nominated, and that the hallowed ground of Saratoga will not be disgraced in the Senate, as it is in the present House of Assembly.

The Sixteenth District—Warren, Essex and Clinton—is represented by MATTHEW HALE, Republican, who will probably be retained.

In Saint Lawrence and Franklin Counties—the Seventeenth District—it is probable that ADRIAN X. POSTER will be renominated without much opposition.

The Eighteenth District—Jefferson and Lewis—JOHN O'DONNELL, Republican, from Lewis, is the Senator. Here there is a spirited contest, Mr. O'D. being opposed by Mr. WEBSLOW, of Watertown, Jefferson County, and as the last named county is entitled to a greater number of delegates in the nominating Convention than Lewis, it is probable that Mr. O'DONNELL will not be renominated. His competitor is well spoken of.

The Nineteenth District—Oneida County—is represented by SIDNEY CAMPBELL, who is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. I have various reports from this district—on the one side that Mr. CAMPBELL will not permit the use of his name before the Senatorial Convention, and on the other that he will. I do not hear of any candidates, but his name of CHARLES H. DOOLITTLE is talked of, whether with or without his consent, I do not know. I also hear the name of GEORGE WILLIAMS mentioned, not as a seeker for the office, but rather as a proper person for the place in case Mr. CAMPBELL should peremptorily decline to go back to the Senate.

The Twentieth District consists of the Counties of Herkimer and Otsego. Mr. VAN PETTEN, the present Republican Senator, wisely retires. An enthusiastic friend of Judge CAMPBELL, present member of Assembly from Otsego, insists that the Convention will unanimously nominate him. I know of no other name.

The Twenty-first District—Oswego and Madison—has ASHER C. MATTOON, Republican, of Oswego, for its representative, and it is understood he is making a renomination. His character as a Senator had long times caused to be a subject for discussion, and appears it with a good deal of the feeling that the profane man exclaimed to have had when some mischievous boys lassoed the tailboard out of his cart as it was ascending a hill loaded with cider apples, which "spilt immediately out" and rolled away down the road. The boys stood by, expecting to hear some "hell cursing." This the certainly perpetrated, and to their disappointment instead of the expected outburst of profanity, he threw up his hands and exclaimed, "If's of no use boys, I am unequal to the occasion!" There are two other candidates in Oswego County—ORENDT ARNS and Dr. LEE—both Ex-Senators. I learn that Madison County will present a candidate; but it is said that her ambitious men have their eyes upon Congressional seats, and will not really press their candidate. How this may be, I cannot tell; but, at all events, it is to be hoped that they will not consent to a repetition of MATTOON.

The Twenty-second District—Onondaga and Cortland—is represented by GEORGE H. KIMBERLY, of Syracuse, a Republican, who seems to be destined to go back without much opposition.

The Twenty-third District—Chenango, Delaware and Schoharie Counties—is represented in the present Senate by JOHN F. HUBBARD, Democrat, who will be compelled to give way to a Republican—probably Mr. EGGS, of Schoharie. I hear of no other candidates. At all events, we shall gain a Senator here.

The Twenty-fourth District comprises the Counties of Broome, Tioga and Tompkins, and is represented by ORLOW W. CHAPMAN, who appears to have little, if any opposition to his return. He is a Republican, and is regarded as an intelligent and honest legislator.

The Twenty-fifth District—Cayuga and Wayne Counties—is the one in which the people are indebted for THURLOW E. WILLIAMS, who has "rendered the State some service," and who, if half the reports are true, once is still more. He wants to go back to the Senate Chamber, however, and it is said has manipulated the Republican caucuses in Wayne County so as to secure a united delegation therefrom, who will present his name to the Senatorial Convention for renomination. He boasts that he has "seen" the editor of the Tribune, and that that journal will not call together either the "select" meeting of "leading men" or its "citizens' association" of "latitude" that to oppose his reflection. This is fortunate for Williams, but his misfortune is in Cayuga, which is credited by more votes in the nominating Convention than Wayne, and which, it is said, will insist on applying the principle of "rotation" in this case. There are five or six candidates in Cayuga who are candidates for the honor of occupying Williams's Senatorial chair. They are: Mr. WOODSON and Mr. SNOW, at Auburn; Mr. HAYENS, of Moravia; Mr. BENTON, an Ex-Assemblyman of Ira; Mr. WEED, the present Assemblyman of Moravia, and Mr. JOHN L. FARRER. The delegates are selected by Assembly District Conventions, and there is danger that Cayuga County may not concentrate her vote on any one candidate. This is WILLIAMS' hope, and of course he will "leave no stone unturned" to foster rivalry and jealousy among his competitors. But there is hope in the fact that the people of Cayuga feel the disgrace that already attaches to the district, and are resolved to bear it no longer.

Ontario, Seneca and Yates constitute the Twenty-sixth District, which has been represented for three or four terms by CHARLES J. POLOSKI, of Geneva, whose character for integrity, fidelity, industry and ability is proverbial. He is one of the ablest and purest men in the Senate, and I regret to hear that he is encountering considerable opposition in one or both of the other counties of his district. His competitors are Judge HEADLY, an ex-member of the Constitutional Convention of Seneca, and Mr. HOYT and Mr. HARPENDEN, of Yates. It is probable, however, that Mr. POLOSKI will be renominated.

The Twenty-seventh District embraces the Counties of Chemung, Steuben and Schuyler, and is represented by JOHN I. NICKS, Republican, of this city. There are several candidates for the nomination, but Senator NICKS is not one of them. The county of Chemung will elect delegates uncommitted to any one, who will go to the Convention for the purpose of selecting the best man. Schuyler has two candidates, Mr. SAMUEL BARNUM, an Ex-Assemblyman residing at Watkins, and Mr. MINNER, a banker of Havana. The party in this county is distracted by local questions, and whichever may carry the County Convention will, probably, be followed to the Senatorial Convention with the opposition of the friends of the defeated aspirant. Schuyler will not, therefore, be likely to get the candidate. In Steuben there are four or five gentlemen, each of whom, Barkis-like, "is willin" to occupy Senator NICKS' seat. They are E. H. HALL, editor of the Bath Courier, DANIEL BRYAN, an Ex-Assemblyman, Colonel HARDWER, of Corning, and HORACE BENNS, of Hornellsville. Mr. BENNS was a member of the Assembly in 1862-4, and is well known to those who were interested in "big things" before the Legislature during that time. He will not be nominated.

The County of Monroe is the Twenty-eighth District, and LEWIS MORGAN, of Rochester, is Senator. He is a Republican, and would not object to continue the sacrifice of $1 to per day—the difference between the pay of a Senator and the price of a Senator's board and lodging, without washing. But, the county is not so secure to the Republicans as in former years, and it is feared his nomination would result in the loss of a Republican Senator. He has a formidable competitor in the person of JOHN VAN VOORHIS, of Rochester, and two or three others less formidable in the country towns. BENJAMIN SMITH, of Mendon, ASHER J. WOOD, of Parma, both former Assemblymen, and FREDERICK ROOS, of Sweden, are named in this connection. It is suggested that they may receive votes enough to prevent the nomination of either of the leading aspirants, and that an entirely new name may be brought forward. For such a contingency Mr. SMITH, the present Mayor of Rochester, is mentioned. It is said he would be elected easily, and that his name would greatly strengthen the Republican ticket in the city and county.

Orleans, Niagara and Genesee composed the Twenty-ninth District, which is represented by RICHARD CROWLEY, of Niagara, who is a candidate for renomination. He has but one competitor, Mr. GEORGE BOWEN, of Genesee, who is represented to be a lawyer of decided ability, and who bases his claims to the nomination on the ground of "rotation"—the worst possible as against an honest man like CROWLEY, but the best in the world against a jobber. Mr. BOWEN is well spoken of. So is CROWLEY, who "has been tried and not found wanting," and who, will, I venture to predict, be renominated and reflected.

The Thirtieth District—Allegany, Wyoming and Livingston—has been represented for two terms by W. J. HUMPHREY, of Wyoming, who has been severely criticised, and energetically defended on account of some of his votes, but who has conducted in entering the confidence of his neighbors in his own county. He desires to be renominated, and will have the delegates from Wyoming, but it is thought if Livingston presents an acceptable candidate—as she is likely to do in the person of General JAMES WOOD, of Geneseo—that he will stand aside, and the nomination will be conceded to Livingston. The contest in Livingston between General WOOD and Dr. JACKSON is very warm, with the chances in favor of the former. From what I hear I am of the opinion that if Livingston should present the name of JACKSON, Allegany and Wyoming will unite, and either nominate from Allegany or renominate HUMPHREY. While if she should present WOOD, he will be quite sure to be accepted by the Convention.

The Thirty-first District, Erie, is a Republican county, but owing to the full spirit of faction, has been given over to the Democrats until last Fall. General GRANT carried the county by 1,800 majority, and a member of Congress, the entire county ticket, and four out of five members of Assembly, were elected by the Republicans. Since that time, however, very great dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Members of Congress has arisen, and I regret to say the prospect is that it will return to the Democrats again over three times at least. All he further remarked that while many young men were idling away their time, he was attending the midnight lamp.

"Now," said WEBSTER, "I have acquired some fame with my a lawyer and an orator, and have made speeches in which have received great figures and illustrations which I noted, and which have already passed into history. And yet will you suppose these large ideas were made from the spur of the moment? By no means; they were the result of patient thought and laborious study, too. Some of my best illustrations I thought have been stolen and trimmed down when the dabbling fool was in my hands. The words which so fully represented Britain's power I often quietud and so practiced them over together while I stood on the American side of the St. Lawrence River, near Niagara Falls, that heard the British drums beat on the Canada side."

Many other anecdotes were made in the Professor which we omit, but which we have not space to quote, and which we regret that there is no royal road to learning. Professor has often told the writer that his journeying with DANIEL WEBSTER was the good to over attended. And his former pupils received from that great man words which made the Professor's home in the Commonwealth. Perhaps FIRE FIRE MEDDLE was a harder student than many have supposed him to be. It may be too much to say, perhaps, that his [illegible] his terse language, his power of compression, his clear statements and clear ideas, his [illegible] may be traced to the lessons which he received from his fellow-journeying with him to the [illegible]. Young men who are ambitious to excel in these professions will do well to make a [illegible] Chicago, and govern themselves accordingly.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MISS BATEMAN AS "LEAH."

A good young actress is a rare as a white elephant or a dodo. Whether it be owing to a prejudice against the stage, to the opening of fresh avenues of employment for women, or to other and more social causes, the number of young ladies pressing forward in the dramatic profession who can be set down as really belonging to the first rank seems just by rare to become fewer and fewer. The dramatic literature of the last two or three seasons is rich in illustrious names. But where are now our Miss O'Neills and Ellen Tree, of old, who can approach them in the department of tragedy? We have to seek a foreign stage, and even we scarcely find anything like their equals. Yet FANNY KEMBLE and Miss GEM are still on more, and RACHEL and EMMA WALTON, like Miss Bateman, to an older and wealthier school. The Juliets and Julias and Deidiemonas who once knew the stage and aware it young and passion and sentiment have vanished to return no more, and scarcely any young women of genius arise to fill their vacant niches. There are, to be sure, certain stately dames, high priestesses of Melpomene, who represent, and gradely, the passions of rage and hatred, of maternal devotion, of despair and ambition, but the earlier and fresher emotions of love and jealousy, and all the trooping graces of young womanhood, have few or none to depict them, and we look around in vain for actress who shall recall in them scenes the memories of the past. We have young ladies who can play comedy, but not tragedy. Even the field of domestic drama, or that of the new romantic school, we have migrated from the French to not so bare of worthy occupants or promising tyros; but of young tragic actresses we have none or next to none. The sole and brilliant exception is the lady who played *Leah* at Booth's Theatre last evening.

On this occasion, her first appearance since her return from Europe, Miss BATEMAN was received with acclamations by a vast audience, was called out and overwhelmed with plaudits and flowers at the end of every act, acted with extraordinary fire and vigor, and has altogether every reason to congratulate herself on the auspicious result. The drama of "Leah" is so familiar to most readers as to make a description of its plot and characteristics superfluous; since, we believe, the alterations of Mr. OXENFORD have changed no essential feature. As it stands, the drama is striking, intense and powerful. It could scarcely be better placed on the stage than it was last night, and the management of Booth's Theatre deserve infinite credit for the pains and taste they have thus exhibited. The support rendered Miss BATEMAN was also all or nearly all, that could have been wished. These circumstances were, of course, of great advantage to Miss BATEMAN, as giving a suitable setting to the extraordinary picture which, in this character, she now offers. Her action, her intonation, her facial expression have each and all been elaborately studied since she last played the part in New-York, and it is but truth to say that the effect is proportionately enhanced. There is certainly no artist on our own or on the English stage who can equal her in the part, and Americans have reason to take pride in the genius and prodigality of their young country-woman.

Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, who also made his first appearance since his return from England on this occasion, was warmly received by the audience, and specially resumed the old enviable relations which he has long maintained here. He gave Miss BATEMAN valuable assistance, and especially in the great scene in the fourth act, where the lady gave the famous curse with electrical force and effect, Mr. JORDAN acted with singular taste and discrimination. The minor characters were performed in all cases by judicious and painstaking artists, who contributed a worthy share to the general effect. At the late hour at which we write, an analytical view of the whole drama would be out of the question. It is, however, proper to chronicle without delay the brilliant success of Miss BATEMAN's reentrance upon her native stage, and to augur for her a succession of triumphs in the immediate future. "Leah" will be repeated every night until further notice.

BURLESQUE AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

It is questionable if the play of "Rip Van Winkle," indebted for its prominence in the dramatic repertory solely to the talent of the great comedian who has made the title part his own, is to be regarded as substantial enough to furnish a plot for a burlesque. If a contrary opinion is entertained, however, it will be interesting to those authors who may share it to know that the parent of the work given at Wood's Museum last evening has not departed there in any chance of a fulfilment of their intentions. It is not even a passable production of its kind. And, when we remember that the order to which it belongs has been very fairly represented here by the literary offspring of Mr. FARREN, a pretty correct idea can be formed of the worth of a piece less deserving even than the brilliant extravaganza of "The Forty Thieves," of serious consideration. Its relationship to the original "Rip Van Winkle" is slight. Such as it is, it is to be traced in the title, in the name of two or three of the characters, in the continual rehearsal of a few of Rip's well-known sayings, and in the weird orchestral accompaniment of the mountain scene. The introduction of a fairy, however, complicated affairs a good deal, and the eccentricity of that being has caused not altogether perfect, when some mortal attendants bring her a chair from which to deliver her address in plain prose to her subjects. Taking it as a vehicle for the presentation to the frequenters of the Museum of the ZAVERSOWSKI sisters, though, it is not altogether a failure. EMELINE, ALICE and CHRISTINE are young and pretty, and they sing and dance neatly. There are songs enough in "Rip Van Winkle" to bring each of them into view as vocalists, and a sufficiency of steps to supply all with an exercise which could hardly have been refreshing last night. The elements of the burlesque afforded much pleasure, and attracted repeated plaudits from a numerous assemblage. The scenery of the play, we may add, was fresh and appropriate, and afforded a certain indication that the management of the Museum seeks to make the dramatic entertainments thoroughly attractive. The stereopticon performance, now consisting of "The King's Mistletoe," attain partially the desired result; but the frequentors of the house, always a most popular place of family resort, ought to be spared a repeating of pieces tolerated a few months ago, yet now flat, stale and unprofitable.

Musical.

MASSES AND ANTHEMS.

Musical readers are aware that the noble Masses and Anthems of BACH, CHERUBINI, HAYDN, BEETHOVEN and other great composers, while written for full orchestral accompaniment, are usually rendered in the country, if at all, by church choirs with the solitary support of the

[illegible] It is [illegible] money to know that a sum of money has been subscribed in this City sufficient to give a "[illegible]" of three performances of [illegible] this class, with every rehearsal for each. The general features of the plan are understood to be as follows:

"Rehearsals and performances will be open to subscribers, the ladies and gentlemen of the chorus, and their invited guests, and to none others. No tickets will be sold to the American [illegible]. Each subscriber will receive a number of tickets (or rather cards of [illegible]) to correspond with the amount of the subscription. In other words, the sittings will be divided proportionately among the subscribers, and each subscriber can dispose of his tickets among his friends [illegible]. Each subscriber attending rehearsals of the chorus will be entitled to two free admissions. The orchestra will be composed of fifty-two instrumentalists, and the numbers of the chorus will consist of 150 performers. As the performances will not be public, and no tickets sold, it is believed that ladies and gentlemen of the highest talent and culture will cheerfully give their aid to the chorus and solo parts. The rehearsals and performances will, in fact, be merely musical parties on a large scale, given by the subscribers to their friends."

It is understood that the musical director of these concerts is to be Dr. JAMES PECH, and that any persons who desire to take part in the undertaking may signify their wishes to G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 8 Wall-street. The design is as praiseworthy as novel, and its consummation would certainly tend to elevate the standards of musical taste among us. We therefore trust that no impediment may arise to prevent it from being carried into effect.

FAUST CONCERTS.

The sale of the seats for the Carlotta Patti concerts, the first of which occurs on Saturday evening next, will be commenced this day at Steinway Hall.

OBITUARY.

Solomon D. Townsend, M. D.

Dr. SOLOMON D. TOWNSEND, who died in Boston, Mass., on Sunday afternoon, after a brief illness of only a few hours' duration, was a son of the late Dr. DAVID TOWNSEND, and was born in Boston on the 12d of March, 1798. His father was a well-known physician of that city, and after serving in the Army of the Revolution was, during the greater part of his professional life, Surgeon of the Naval Hospital in Chelsea, and held other offices of trust and distinction. Dr. TOWNSEND was graduated at Harvard College in 1811, a classmate of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Rev. Dr. FROTHINGHAM, Chancellor DUNKIN, of South Carolina, and other well-known Alumni. Having completed the studies of medicine, he entered the service of the United States as a naval surgeon, and in that capacity spent three years of his early life while serving in the Mediterranean squadron under Commodore DECATUR, then midshipman, FARRAGUT, an intimacy the remembrance of which he always fondly cherished. He was for many years one of the surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital, where his beautifully-finished lancelets now stands as a memorial of his kind and skillful services to the poor who came under his care. The Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary will miss his constant and faithful presence, as President of the Board of Directors, and remember gratefully the deep interest he always took in all its concerns. His professional skill was matured by long and kindness of heart, and the unbending integrity of his character, won for him in every station of life respectful esteem. He was in the truest sense of the word a Christian man, unselfish, living for others, humbleness of mind, simple-hearted, child-like in his faith and trust. He lived without an enemy, and died peacefully as he had lived, manifesting the same calm serenity in the last hour that had marked all the hours of his good life.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

M. THIERS' collection of engravings has been lately estimated at the enormous sum of 700,000f. His mother-in-law, Mme. DOSIE, assisted him in discovering the precious curiosities which are now in his possession, and which form one of the finest cabinets in Europe. This taste, in real, was a dominant passion during the Orleanist monarchy, and shared by the princes of that house, whose patronage of art gave an impulse to its productions which of late years has been much wanting.

The oldest branch of the far-spreading royal family of the Hohenzollerns has become extinct by the demise of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM CONSTANTINE, of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. The late Prince, who was in his 69th year, had no issue by his first wife, the Princess RUDOLPH, of Leuchtenberg, and his second union with the Countess VON ROTHKIRCHEN being morganatic, the title is not handed down to his son by that marriage.

A decision has recently been given by one of the civil courts of Paris which deserves to be carefully studied by parents who contemplate matrimonial arrangements for their children in France. The defendants in the suit are well known residents of New-York. The facts of the case are thus briefly given in *Galignani*, of Sept. 1:

"M. DE BRIMONT married, about two years ago, Mademoiselle Mary Freeman, an American subject. No contract was drawn up, but the parents of the lady promised verbally, according to M. DE BRIMONT, to make the young couple an annual allowance of 50,000 francs, as a marriage portion. The young wife died a few months back, leaving an infant daughter, and Mr. FRENEMAN, who until then had paid regularly the money, refused to any time is to the son-in-law. The last named now brought a suit to enforce the continuance of the payment, as alimony for himself and daughter. The parents of the deceased lady, while offering to bring up the child, resisted the demand on the ground that the plaintiff was a spendthrift, that he had concealed numerous debts when he married, and had since continued to contract and moreover that he was young, and might by his labor procure for himself sufficient resources. The Tribunal, however, decided that as Dr. BRIMONT was without means of subsistence, and that as his own mother was not in a position of fortune to assist her son and grandchildren, the plaintiff had a right to an alimentary pension from his wife's parents; and consequently condemned them to pay an annual sum of 16,000 francs, of which 4,000 francs for M. DE BRIMONT and 12,000 francs for his infant daughter."

Relief for the Avondale Sufferers.

The members of the Forty-th-street Methodist Episcopal Church are subscribing liberally toward a fund for the relief of the Avondale families. Persons desiring to contribute are requested to call upon E. H. GIBLETS, at No. 109 Canal-street.

The subscriptions received at the St. Nicholas Hotel amounted to $22 62. Of this amount $11 62 was contributed by the employes of the house, the proprietors $10, and the guests the remainder.

The following amounts have been received at the Mayor's office:

Previously acknowledged	$9,332 62
Edward J. Wade	50 00
Proprietors of St. Nicholas Hotel	10 00
Employes of St. Nicholas Hotel	11 62
Guests of St. Nicholas Hotel	22 00
Mrs. S. P. Sanderson, of Hackensack	25 00
J. J. Stuart	250 00
Harmonie Social Club, George M. Simonsfeld, President	500 00—1,868 62
Grand total	$10,201 24

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The game of base ball played this afternoon for the benefit of the Avondale sufferers between the Athletic and Keystone Clubs netted $60.

BEST TEA IN THREE MINUTES! LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF—Genuinest, Price reduced. The right thing for family use and for invalids. J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Take AYER'S Sarsaparilla to purify the blood and prevent the humors, pimples, boils, and sores which all so merely annoy, and then the blood, which—*Advertisement.*

Used in the military hospitals of France and Germany. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.—*Advertisement.*

GENT'S HATS—Elegant Fall styles at VAIL'S, No. 18 Fulton-st.—*Advertisement.*

T. R. SUSSER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Fall and Winter [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table indicates the leading feat around this morning's news:

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN: The Alabama Claims: A Letter from Lord Lindsay on the Claims Question; Ships to be Interned.

FRANCE: Debate on the Spanish Complaint; Speech of Prince Napoleon; Rioting Among the Chambers; Health of the Emperor; Movements of the Empress; Interference in the Affairs of Spain.

HAYTI: The Attack on Ex-Minister Preston.

SPAIN: End of the Cuban Movement; A Change Spoken of on Ex-Minister Sickles; Death of Admiral Topete.

CHINA AND JAPAN: Defeat of Rebels Near Tientsin; Mr. Bellonnet's Mission; Trade Into Chinese Ports.

CUBA: Present View of the Situation; Preparing Expeditions.

General Topics.

OUR RAILROADS: Report of the New-York State Engineer for 1869.

MARRIAGE: Its Holiest and Philosophy by a Christian Philanthropist.

ALASKA: Excitement Among Property Holders.

THE TURF: The Doncaster, England, September Meeting; Fall Trotting Meeting at Prospect Park.

POLITICAL: The Twenty-third-street Republicans; Efforts Toward Harmony; The Municipal Ring—Who are the Office-Holders; Letter from Salmon Brewster; Kings County Republicans; Tammany Projecting for the Campaign; Secretary Boutwell's Visit to New-York—His Interview with Gen. Stockton and Bankers.

TENNESSEE: Condition of the Finances; Rightclaims Advanced; Resources Self Expense Contested.

Agricultural Intelligence.

STATE FAIRS: List of Prices for 1869; The Rule on Horses; List of Prices; American and British Fairs Compared; Grape Fair at Canandaigua; Printing Shade Trees; The Angora Goat; Use of Dead Animals; Cider and its Manufacture; The Swiss Colonists in Tennessee.

Local Intelligence.

THE MAD HOUSES: Another Case of Imprisonment of a Sane Person; a Remarkable Narrative.

THE NEW LEGRYS: Exhibition of the New Magnetic Lights as Adopted for General Use.

MISCELLANEOUS: The Central Bridge; The Income Tax; The Hinchliffe Monument Fund; Insane Sing Sing Convicts; Alleged Revenue Frauds and Embezzlement; Attempted Suicide of a Daughter of Brigham Young; Annual Gathering of Salvation Army; General Joe Wheeler on an Agricultural; A Peculiar Breach of Promise Case; Auction Sale Indian Corn; Yale Scientific School; Lynch Law in Wisconsin.

Washington News.

The Money Panic in Not Feared; Curious Fiat about the Rebel Recognition of the Rebels; Kentucky Colored Schools; Selection of the Veterans of Government Departments; Important Decision by Judge Underwood.

Editorial Comments.

Telegraphing to the United States.

The New Land and Labor Agency.

The Democratic War.

What Gives Tribune of Foreigners.

The State Fair in Elmira.

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Coverings for the Feet.
AT CANTERELLE, NO. 261 STEWART.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only perfect Dye; Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous; Black or Brown. Sold everywhere, and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Broadway, N. Y.

Fuller & Hassman and "Goodrich" Tuck Measurers and Crossers for Sewing Machines, No. 536 Broadway, New-York. E. W. HASKINS.

MARRIED.

CARMICHAEL—EAGLE—On Wednesday, Sept. 15, at Oswego, in Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. J. H. Beach, Rev. WILLIAM M. CARMICHAEL, D. D., of Hempstead, L. I., to Miss CORNELIA EAGLE, daughter of the late Hon. Ira Eagle, Esq., of Oswego.

WILCOX—FORT—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 16, by Rev. J. R. Darling, WM. J. WILCOX, of New-York, to Miss MATTIE A. FORT, of Paterson, N. J.

DIED.

BOYD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 19, ARCHIBALD B. BOYD, of Panama, N. G., aged 42 years. His friends and those of his brother, Hugh Boyd, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Kingsland-place, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CONDIT.—At Saint Paul, Minn., on Saturday, Sept. 18, TOHN S. CONDIT, late of Newark, N. J., aged 59 years.

DOUGHTY.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday evening, Sept. 18, EMMA, of cholera infantum, ALBERT E., infant son of Gideon Doughty, and Gussie Doughty, aged 1 year, 1 months and 18 days.

The remains will be interred in Green-Wood on Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1869.

FORBES.—At Keyport, N. J., on Sunday morning, Sept. 19, LULA, daughter of Edwin and Mary Lord Forbes, aged 4 months and 2 days.

MORSE.—On Monday, Sept. 20, AMY HESHEY, wife of Thomas A. Morison, in the 34d year of her age.

Friends of the family and of her son-in-law, Gardiner R. Hasbrouck, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 108 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 3 P. M.

NOSTRAND.—On Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869, PERMELIA NOSTRAND, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 21st inst., from her late residence, No. 31 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

RICHARDSON.—On Sunday, Sept. 19, FANNIE L. RICHARDSON, aged 21 years and 27 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. H. Crosby, D. D., 34 Madison-st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 1 P. M. Interment in Green-Wood by the relatives on Wednesday.

SHIPMAN.—Suddenly, at Stony Point, Orange County, Sunday morning, Sept. 19, SARAH, relict of William S. Shipman, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Hiram Young, No. 128 West 11th-st., without further invitation.

TALLMADGE.—At Lindenold, Conn., on Friday morning, Sept. 17, FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, of the City, aged 17 years.

Funeral on Sunday, 19th inst., at Lindenold.

TAYLOR.—At his residence, in Closter, Bergen County, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 19, MOSES TAYLOR, in the 87th year of his age.

WARREN.—On Sunday, morning, Sept. 19, ALFRED SYMES, youngest son of George William and Lizzie Warren, aged 8 years and 4 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given from Christ Church, Tuesday morning, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock.

WHITE.—At Yonkers, Sunday evening, Sept. 19, Mr. REMI J. WHITE, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of his family, and of his father-in-law, the late Rev. Thomas Dunlap, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 10 A. M., from his residence in Palmer-st., and at 10½ A. M. from the Warburton-av. Baptist Church, Yonkers. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from 26th-st.

WORCESTER.—On Sunday, Sept. 19, near Highland, Ulster County, N. Y., JOHN T. WORCESTER, aged 6 months and 14 days.

The funeral service will be held at the residence of his grandfather, George B. Warren, No. 128 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CELEBRATED STEM-WINDING WATCHES.

From Geneva, for ladies and gentlemen, warranted PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS, being much finer finished, smaller size, and not so clumsy as the American Watch, and much more prized. A guarantee given with each watch. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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MUNN & CO., Editors Scientific American, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Special no charge. A pamphlet 88 pages, 25 cts. [illegible]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending Sept. 25, 1869, will close at this office as follows: [illegible] will close as follows, viz.: A and B, 11th A. M.; D, and E, 12:15 A. M.; C and G, 12:30 A. M.; F, and H, [illegible] A. M. [illegible]

A—U. S. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. All same as sold by GEO. C. ALLEN. Always ready for instant use. No building safe without it. Beware of worthless inventions. U. S. Fire Extinguisher Co., No. 3 Dey-st., N. Y.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE TRADE. Owing to the extraordinary demand for the first number of our magazine, we are now printing a much larger edition than is usual, and a second edition which are entirely exhausted. We hope to have no delay further than the suspension of the sale until Thursday, the 23d inst.

REED, H. HITCHCOCK, Publisher.

A GREAT SUCCESS—GREATER THAN ever anticipated. The edition entirely exhausted. The publisher of HITCHCOCK'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE is confident, in announcing to the trade that no more copies of the October number can be had before THURSDAY, the 23d inst., at which date the American and the New-York News Companies will be able to supply all demands.

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FRANCE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12
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TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $50.
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The cabins and saloons are amidships, and every convenience for a pleasant passage. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the disagreeable and expensive route via Queenstown, Liverpool and London.
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CITY OF DUBLIN.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 1 P. M.
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JAMES LEE.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
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IDAHO.....Oct. 30.
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REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 25th of every month.
CITY OF AMERICA, Capt. WINN, Sept. 25.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 25.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. ELTONHEAD, Nov. 25.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and will touch at Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. CARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain R. GREENE, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Thursday, Sept. 26.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. BAKER, Saturday, Oct. 16.
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 38 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Captain DEARING, TUESDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 21 and 23 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 36 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Captain THOMPSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 36 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EXTRA STEAMER
THIS WEEK
will sail on FRIDAY, Sept. 27, if not sooner loaded, from Pier No. 3 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS OVER CENTRAL AND A. & G. RAILROADS.
The fine A1 iron steamship HUNTSVILLE, Captain Isaac Crowell, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 36 Wall-st.
Freight received at all times, under covered pier, transfer to Savannah, by this line, half per ton.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should always leave Paris without one their probability of meeting a reliable courier from the certainty of loss and trouble. Respecting passports, railroad tickets and conveniences of baggage, it is quite the same as if they were with their family. Traveler from Republica, skilled in duty of courier, speaks all the principal languages of Europe, is willing to take charge of a family or gentleman. Conditions and trustworthy couriers can be obtained by applying to THE COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. M. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain LOGGIGAN,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 28 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile.
Through Bills of Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to S. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, J. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of the line will leave Pier No. 4 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARINDA, CAMILA, Saturday, Sept. 28.
GEORGIA CROMWELL, VAIL, Saturday, Oct. 5.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
REGULAR LINE. The steamer STEADY, COLDIAGE, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 3d September, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Agents in Charleston (Bennett & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR DERBY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.
The steamship MINNESOTA will sail 30th September.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, 192 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and unsurpassed steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. M. JONES, Capt. Geo. E. BUTT,
From Pier No. 28, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving direct at all other lines.
Tickets sold and state rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. H. E. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above splendid steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock, for Albany and Troy, to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The superior steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
D. C. HALSE, CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, PLAYING EVENING AND BREAKFAST GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
FREIGHT TAKEN UP TO 6 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. MASON, General Passenger Agent.
E. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
Narragansett Steamship Company

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 2:30 P. M. Wednesday, Sept. 22, A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 10 A. M. Friday, Sept. 24, 2 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 26, 10 A. M. Monday, Sept. 27, 4 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 2:30 P. M. Wednesday, Sept. 29, 4 A. M.
Wed'y, Sept. 30, 2:30 A. M. Wed'y, Sept. 30, 4:30 A. M.
Thur'y, Sept. 30, 10:30 A. M. Thur'y, Sept. 30, 1:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.
CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after Monday, Sept. 23, leave Desbrosses-st. and North River, 30th-st. 8:30 P. M., landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 3:45, and 6:30, 8 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M. on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 50.

STEAMER D. S. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at Hunt'n, at 4:15. Fare to Huntington, 50c., to all other landings 75c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Bayville Dock, (Ft. Salisbury), Oak Neck, Sand's Pt., Port Washington, Glenwood—Stopping at Intervale, leaves Fulton-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 27th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, for Catskill, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Dubrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 5:30.

FOR REXFORT.—STEAMER MATTEWAN leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 5:30 P. M., and Rexport at 9:30 A. M., until Oct. 12; then leaves New-York at 4 P. M. and Rexport at 8 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND POINTS East on Long Island Railroad.—Steamer Naugatuck. Fare 25. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M., leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Rockland and all landings, at 9:30, 4 and 7:30 P. M. from foot of Vesey-st. Also, at 7 P. M. On Fri., R. LAWRANCE.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, ETC.—Steamer Elm City leaves Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, daily.
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
3:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 4 A. M.)
10:30 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
8:30 and 4 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
7:45, 9:45, 10:30 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:35, 7:10 and 11:00 P. M., Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1867.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL leave depot foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 6 A. M. train to Hornellsville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo. Express for Dunkirk and Buffalo at 9:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, except Sunday, at all stations; and 4:30 P. M. Orange County train, connecting for Warwick, Sherwood and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Newburg and Way, at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. daily.
For Suffern and Way, 8 P. M. and 9 P. M. Tuesdays only, 11:30 P. M.
For Piermont and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 8 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily), 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily), 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 6 P. M., and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 7 A. M., 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only 7:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 7 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only 7:15 P. M.
Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and checks for baggage from hotels in the city, may be left at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York; 216 Washington-st., Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.
W. R. BARR,
General Passenger Agent.
L. D. BUCKER, General Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—On and after Sept. 23, the trains will leave Roosevelt and Grand street Ferries as follows: 8 A. M., Express for Greenport and Intermediate Stations; 12 M., Express for Montauk; 3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., Express for Greenport; 5:30 P. M., on Saturdays, through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Montauk, on Saturday, and Monday only. Sunday train leaves Grand and Valley Stream for Rockaway. For further particulars see Time Tables. R. WEBB, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Jersey ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:45, 5:15, 6:30, 7 P. M., and at 12 night. Sundays, 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M. The 3:30 A. M. and 1, 4:45 and 6:15 P. M. trains run through to Rutherford.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 359 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOFFEL.

DRY GOODS.

RIBBONS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
We are receiving daily from auction and private sales
NEW GOODS,
Adapted for the coming season.
Our Full Importations of
FEATHERS, FLOWERS AND SASH RIBBONS
are specialties.
Black and colored SILK VELVETS.
Black and colored SATINS and SILKS.
CLOAK and DRESS TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES.
LACES, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, JEWELRY.
PERFUMERY, SOAPS, SMALL WARES, EMBROIDERIES.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES and BOWS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, WAX DOLLS, &c.
OUR BONNET-ROOM
is filled with novelties in
STRAW, FELT, PLUSH AND VELVET HATS.
CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 208, 211 and 211½ Grand, and Nos. 46, 48 and 70 Allen-st., cor. store, 12th block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
Will find
IN OUR STOCK DESIRABLE GOODS, CHEAP.
JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 208, 211 and 211½ Grand, and Nos. 46, 48 and 70 Allen-st., cor. store, 12th block east from the Bowery.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF RIBBONS
ARE MAGNIFICENT
IN QUALITY
AND THE SHADES
ARE CHARMING.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
NECKTIES AND BOWS,
FANCY GOODS,
FAILLE SATS,
SILKS AND SATINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
THEATRICAL GOODS,
BALLET HOSIERY, &c.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
LINEN CAL. EDGINGS,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS AND FRINGES,
COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CARVED GOODS,
ENGLISH CLOCKS,
BEST QUALITY,
DOLLS,
DOLL GOODS,
BIRD CAGES,
KID GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
BIRD CAGES,
GLOVES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 23,
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW GOODS,
Suitable for the season, comprising:
SASH RIBBONS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
NECK RIBBONS, &c.,
In all the
LATEST NOVELTIES.
A FULL STOCK OF
FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,
BRIDAL WREATHS AND VAILS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE DRAWS,
SETS, COLLARS, RIBBS, COIFFURES,
PARASOL COVERS, PICKUS,
BARBES, TRIMMING LACES,
&c.
GUIPURE AND VALENCIENNES LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
FRENCH AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK AND WHITE IMITATION TRIMMING LACES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
DIAMOND AND JET NECKLACES,
GERMAN AND PARIS FANCY GOODS,
SWISS CARVED WOOD ARTICLES,
BERLIN WOOL AND WORSTED EMBROIDERY,
PATTERNS, CANVASS, SMALL WARES, &c.
COUVEUSIEUR'S KID GLOVES
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.
CELEBRATED ONE DOLLAR GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
No. 38 EAST 14TH-ST.
CORNER UNIVERSITY PLACE,
UNION-SQUARE.

AT JACKSON'S,
No. 551 Broadway,
GENUINE BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, TAMISE CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, VELOURS, SULTANA CLOTH, CREPE CLOTH, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, PARIS CLOTH, AND BLACK SILKS, CHOICE MATERIALS FOR SECOND MOURNING, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, &c. FULL 40 PER CENT. BELOW THEIR VALUE.
N. B.—ONE CASE OF VERY HANDSOME WATERPROOF, $1 PER YARD.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
Office, No. 16 Duane-st., New-York; 347 Broadway, New-York; No. 138 and 138 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 49 North 5th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Establishment has received the Prize Medal, the Highest degree of skill and most approved machinery for
To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and place goods in their usual condition as new.
GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.
Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

MARIE GALOUPEAU,
LATE MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 6 Brevoort-place, (No. 52 East 10th-st.,) New-York.
Will open her importation of PARIS MILLINERY FOR THE FALL SEASON,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, inst.

TOYS.—A VERY LARGE AND FINE ASsortment at STAVELEY'S, No. 370 Broadway, near 13th-st.

MILLINERY.

OPENING.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, Madam BUSHNELL, of No. 26 West 11th-st., will have a Full opening of a large and elegant assortment of the latest Fall and Winter styles of French Bonnets and Hats.

BROOKS'S LONDON ROUND HATS. HAIR PLUMES PARIS BONNETS, ELEGANT STYLES, NOW READY. E. BROWN, SISTER OF BROWN OF BOND-ST., NO. 662 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 661 BROADway, will have their opening of French bonnets and English round hats on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 23 and 24. E. MATHERS & CO., No. 661 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

MRS. E. HEIN WILL OPEN ON WEDNESday, Sept. 23, at No. 678 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., the elegant assortment of Ladies' and Children's Fall and Winter Round Hats; also Boys' and Infants' Hats.

MME. FERRERO, NO. 6 LAFAYETTE-place, will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, a large and elegant assortment of the leading styles of Paris Fall and Winter millinery.

MRS. HOWELL WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, Sept. 28, a beautiful assortment of French bonnets and round hats at her millinery and dressmaking rooms, No. 36 6th-av., near 14th-st.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT
ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING.
After the plan of Abou Ben Adhem, the celebrated Arabian philanthrist, has the astonishing power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.
It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, R. H. REIBER, No. 402 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 125 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on the causes, consequences and treatment of impotence, nervous and bodily weakness, the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A medical adviser on the subject of marriage, and the married generally, whether contemplating marriage or not. Address DR. LA CROIX, 416 Mount Pleasant-place, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR INSUFFICIENCY, resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. DR. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Reliable Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 34 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 34 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 9 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., all hours. Consultations, consultations and advice strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND COMPLAINTS of a delicate nature cured immediately by DR. EVANS, 8 Chatham-st. Physical vigor restored by his Elixir of Life.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY desiring a suite of rooms (unfurnished) and board, with all conveniences, for a term, in a first-class central location, from 1st of October, with liberal board, by a gentleman, wife and two children, may hear of desirable parties by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 185 Post-Office, stating terms and particulars.

No. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, between University-place and 5th-av.—Elegant rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and gentlemen; the house, lately renovated and furnished throughout, with all modern improvements; with table (private if desired) and appointments unexceptionable.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBTAIN A sitting-room and bedroom adjoining, and kitchen, or use of one, along with a room for his cook, all for himself. A family or married couple preferred; he would be other lodgers; can furnish a worthy tenant, if located in the vicinity of Madison-square, by addressing JOHN MUDIE, No. 666 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING below 23d-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a fine, well-furnished room, suitable for a single gentleman, situated on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, T. M., Box No. 159 Times Office.

A PARLOR, THREE LARGE BEDroom and bath-room, on second floor, all upon the same, with or without board; rooms recently painted, etc., papered and furnished; a family of three persons; if desired, table private; no other boarders. No. 100 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child 2½ years old, and nurse, for the month of October; terms must be moderate and location good; references exchanged. Address, HOME, Box No. 4,687 Post Office, stating terms and location.

No. 169 WEST 11TH-ST.—DESIRABLE parlors can obtain well-furnished parlor and bedroom, second floor, front, with board; house first-class; every improvement; neighborhood excellent; not crowded.

No. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 35TH-ST., corner Park-av.—Large front and back room on the second floor, and parlor and bedroom on the first floor, well furnished, with modern conveniences, to let with board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN their own house, (brownstone,) offer first-class accommodations to parties willing to make liberal, but certain, arrangements; references exchanged. Address F., Post Office Box No. 2,751.

No. 369 8TH-AV.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor, consisting of six communicating rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent to a family, with first-class board; house, location and all appointments unexceptionable; best references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR MADISON-square, will let one or two large well-furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen who are willing to pay a reasonable price for superior accommodations. Address Box No. 3,856 Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, 6 years old, in a small family, between Lexington and 4th-ave., and 21st and 24th sts.; best references can be given. Address, with terms, W. L. D., Station X, City.

No. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—NEWLY AND handsomely furnished parlors en suite; also single rooms; board and attendance unexceptionable, opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

A FAMILY OF THREE WISH TO rent a floor of five rooms for housekeeping in a quiet, respectable neighborhood; best references. Address H. L., Box No. 148 Times Office.

VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let with board at No. 20 West 34th-st.; table and accommodations first-class; references exchanged.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR an small family can find handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 69 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board; in a private family, on West 23d-st.; house and neighborhood first-class; references exchanged. Address R. E., Box No. 5,656 Post Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a first-class house, with or without private table, to families or single gentlemen. Address A. A. A., Post Office Box No. 5,718.

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**MOST COMFORTAB

THE LAKE CITY.

Conventions in Chicago—Meetings of the Woman's Suffrage, Pharmaceutical, and Cigarmakers' Associations—Politics in Illinois.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 17, 1869.

Conventions have been the rage in Chicago during the present week. The "Western Woman's Suffrage Association" has been holding a meeting, which, though not largely attended, drew together quite a number of the notables engaged in the agitation, from different sections of the country. The Convention last Spring created quite a furor; but the one which closed this evening scarcely produced a sensation among the excitable citizens of Chicago. Quite a number of women turned out to see what rights they have been deprived of, and to hear the speakers; but it is evident that the cause is losing ground in the West. The meeting in New-York seems to have had a bad influence, and is said to have changed the minds of a large number on the question, while the course pursued by the Revolution in advocating so many things revolting to the moral sense of the community, has had an effect to turn many against the movement.

The Convention was permanently organized by choosing Mrs. M. A. LIVERMORE, of this city, as President, and then followed a general and miscellaneous discussion, running through two days' sitting, and all the arguments were but a repetition of what has been uttered at every Convention held heretofore. Even Mrs. LIVERMORE repeated her favorite saying that "women had to choose between a husband and nothing, and this amounted not unfrequently to a choice between two nothings." Mrs. WILLARD, author of Sexology, was greatly concerned about the rights of maternity, and was for invoking legislative interference to regulate the matter. She wanted to make woman independent in the maternal sphere. The customary resolutions were offered to form a committee, of which Judge WAIT, of this city, was Chairman. The resolutions formed the groundwork of a long and rambling "talk," and were finally adopted.

S. M. BOOTH, "LUCY STONE," Mr. BLACKWELL, Professor STONE, Judge WAIT, Mrs. DE GEER, Miss HENRY, and quite a number of lesser lights, participated in the debate. Mme. D'HERICOURT addressed the Convention in French, much to the edification of those who understood the language. Miss THOMPSON, a theological student from Canton, N. Y., opened the Convention with prayer with much dignity and appropriateness.

The Fifteenth Amendment and the irrepressible negro came in for a share of the discussion. Some opposed the amendment because it does not include women as well as negroes—after the manner of the Revolution—but the majority of Western women are not so narrow in their views. Professor TOOKE, of Dixon College, advocated the admission of women to all educational institutions on an equal footing with men. The object of calling this Convention is not known, nor did it accomplish anything, as there were no practical measures calculated to forward the movement presented or adopted.

ANOTHER CONVENTION.

A National Convention, called "The Pharmaceutical Convention," or, perhaps, the annual meeting of the Society, has also been in session. The time was mostly occupied in talks about drugs, and covered a large extent of ground. During the session, which lasted four days, several valuable scientific papers were read upon the various branches of the trade, business or profession, whichever it may be, and the following resolutions adopted, which relate to a matter in which the public have a special interest:

Resolved, That we see with alarm and regret the rapid increase in the number of accidents which occur from mistakes and mismanagement in dispensing medicinal substances, and that we earnestly desire to see these casualties checked and controlled.

Resolved, That we regard the ignorance and irresponsibility of many who engage in the practice of pharmacy, without proper qualifications, as the principal causes of such casualties.

Resolved, That a proper degree of education and qualification should be secured by law, and that all proper measures for educating and qualifying persons for duties so important should receive more encouragement and protection from the law than they have hitherto done.

A good portion of the last day was spent in expelling a member, Mr. HENRY STEARNS, of Detroit, on the grave charge of having prepared, advertised and sold a medicine, which was called "sweet quinine." During the discussion, Mr. WRIGHT, of New-York, very pertinently inquired if the resolution of expulsion were carried out, how long could the Association exist, as all diluted their medicines more or less. Another member said that as a large number of apothecaries were selling liquors over their counters, thus encouraging intemperance, he could not vote for expulsion. But Mr. STEARNS was finally expelled by a vote of 63 to 22. Baltimore was selected as the place for holding the next meeting.

We have also had, during the week, the "Sixth Annual Meeting of the International Union of Cigarmakers;" but as the business transacted concerned only the trade, it is of no particular importance to the general public. Appealed cases from subordinate unions appeared to engage a good share of the attention of the Convention.

POLITICAL.

We are now undergoing the periodical fever which always precedes the municipal election. The saloon keepers and their hangers-on are excited, as are candidates for office who go around distributing money among them. There is quite a lively contest between the "Ring" and the "Anti-Ringers," or, in other words, between the ins and outs. Nominations are being made throughout the State by all parties—Democratic, Republican and Prohibition—so that we are likely to have a three-cornered fight. In Kane County the Republicans have taken up the Prohibition candidate for the Constitutional Convention.

The weather is fine, and so warm that the corn crop is considered out of danger. Business is looking up, with a fair Fall trade in prospect, and about the usual number of crimes, casualties and public dinners are constantly occurring.

TREACHEROUS SAVAGES.

A Party of Indians Feasted at Fort Buford—Another Party Murder a Gang of Wood-choppers Near by.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Sept. 17.

The following particulars of an Indian massacre near Fort Buford, on the Upper Missouri, reach us from an authentic source:

It is the usual custom for Indian traders to give the heads of the different tribes a feast each year. On the occasion to which we refer, Mr. LARPENTER, whose trading post is at Fort Buford, had given a feast to a large number of Indians. After their repast, they went to the officers' quarters at Fort Buford, and amused the latter with a war dance. Of course every one in or about the fort was present to witness the novel and amusing performance, little dreaming that while they were standing as spectators to witness the war dance of a lot of quasi peaceable savages, their friends, only one and a half mile from the fort, were being murdered. It appears that four wood-choppers, named PETER S. DUGAN, whose parents reside in Butler County, Pennsylvania; JAS. H. MCLAIN, from some part of Illinois; J. UBALDIE, an Italian, and an old plainsman named ADAM JONES, went out the morning to which we allude, to cut wood, about one mile and a half from the fort. About noon, and before the wood-choppers were able to give the alarm, they were surrounded by about seventy-five Indian warriors belonging to the Uncpapa tribe. The Indians immediately surrounded and commenced an attack on the small band of white men. The latter being well armed, fought back with a heroism very seldom heard of. For one hour the unequal contest raged, at the end of which time the four white men were killed, but not before they had killed ten and dangerously wounded thirteen more of their enemies. After the Indians had killed the four white men they proceeded to take their scalps. Previous to this time, Mr. J. W. COOPER, hearing shots, and suspecting that everything was not right, got on his horse and rode in the direction from whence the sounds proceeded. As he came in sight of the Indians they started for the Missouri River. Mr. COOPER learning the condition of affairs, returned immediately to the Fort and gave the alarm. A large number of citizens and soldiers went in pursuit, but before they reached the battle-ground the Indians had scalped the four white men, and were in the act of carrying off their own dead. The white men giving pursuit, the Indians made a bee-line for the Missouri River. They succeeded in reaching the opposite bank, and gaining protection from the underbrush on its bank before their white pursuers came within rifle range. Ten Indians were killed outright, and thirteen wounded. The latter made their escape. The bodies of the ten dead Indians were fastened to the horses of the soldiers and citizens, and dragged to Fort Buford, where they were cut up and quartered. It would appear that the four white men fought until they were killed. When found they were clustered together, some of them having fired from fifty to seventy rounds of cartridges.

Our informant states that a part of the same band of Indians on the same day and about the same time, attacked a train belonging to Captain PAYNE. There were about thirty-five men in Captain PAYNE's party. He had one man wounded and one horse stolen.

Old Indian traders express great fears of a general Indian outbreak. They say that the Indians never showed as much hostility as they do at the present time, and everything indicates an Indian war.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Dissensions of the Democracy—A Protest Against Tammany Hall Nominations.

The Democratic Union General Committee held a special meeting last night at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, Supervisor SMITH ELY, JR., in the chair. The business of the evening was the appointment of an Executive Committee of one from each Assembly District, and to take action in reference to the State Convention, which meets on Wednesday. After discussion it was determined not to send delegates to the Convention, and an address and resolutions were adopted. In the address the Committee say:

This Committee would also respectfully state that the representatives of the Tammany Hall organization ought not to be permitted to influence the action of the State Convention in making nominations or otherwise, that organization not fairly representing any considerable portion of the New-York City Democracy. The leaders of Tammany Hall, having obtained their positions years since, have retained them in defiance of the wishes of the party, by a system which they have invented to deprive the people of all voice in the choice of their representatives. Thus secure in power they have defied their party and public opinion, using their positions for the purpose of enriching themselves by means which have brought odium upon the Democratic Party, and made the corruptions of the New-York City Government a by-word throughout the nation. The indignation with which their acts are regarded by the City Democracy is shown by the fact that at the last election our State ticket received a majority of 69,040 in this City, while the majority at the same election for Mr. TWEED, the peculiar representative of Tammany Hall, and Chairman of their General Committee, was only 11,977. We further object to the Tammany Ring being permitted to influence the councils of the Democracy of the State, because they have betrayed and defrauded the party to which they profess to belong. For the continued existence of the proscriptive, unjust and tyrannical Boards and Commissions which oppress our people and deprive them of the privilege of self-government, Tammany Hall is alone responsible. They have recently elected to the office of Mayor the gentleman who was the author of these odious Commissions, and who framed the laws under which these Commissions exist. They have conspired to defraud the Democratic Party of the immense patronage of the County through the Board of Supervisors. The law which created this Board was ingeniously arranged to make it consist of an equal number of each party; but the Democracy of the City, two years ago, elected an independent Democrat to that Board, which destroyed the balance, and gave it a Democratic majority, which still exists. All attempts, however, to organize the Board upon a Democratic basis have been defeated by Mr. TWEED, Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, who is a member of the Board, and who publicly declared at one of its meetings, that as it was the evident intention of the Republican Legislature, which created the Board of Supervisors, to keep its patronage and powers equally divided, he should do all in his power to keep it in that condition. By this treason the Democratic Party is defrauded of one half of the immense patronage and influence controlled by the Board. An additional reason why the Tammany Ring should be repudiated by the Democracy of the State is, that its shameful corruptions disgrace and weaken our party, and furnish our Republican opponents with their most effective arguments. We, therefore, present the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic Union Organization of the City of New-York respectfully protest against the nomination by the approaching State Convention of any person for a State officer who is in any manner identified with the Tammany Ring.

Tammany Delegates to the State Convention.

The delegates elected at the Democratic Primaries held in the various Assembly Districts on Saturday evening, met in Tammany Hall at 12 M. yesterday, and selected from their number one from each district to represent them at the Democratic State Convention to be held in Syracuse on Wednesday next. The following are the delegates chosen:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1	John Fox.	Michael C. Murphy.
2	Thos. Coman.	Jacob Kochler.
3	Chas. McClaney.	James Hayes.
4	Wm. M. Tweed.	Wm. Schirmer.
5	Geo. H. Mitchell.	Thos. Nelligan.
6	Wm. H. Tracey.	T. J. Campbell.
7	Geo. N. Purser.	A. S. Sullivan.
8	Richard Schell.	Jno. Scott.
9	Samuel S. Cox.	Wm. Dodge.
10	G. N. Hermann.	Anthony Hartmann.
11	Geo. W. McLean.	Peter Trainor.
12	Magnus Gross.	John E. White.
13	Richard O'Gorman.	Herman Schroeter.
14	Chas. G. Cornell.	Jno. Reilly.
15	S. B. Garvin.	Edward Schletting.
16	S. J. Tilden.	W. C. O'Brien.
17	Chas. H. Haswell.	N. E. Husted.
18	George Law.	Joel A. Fithian.
19	Jno. J. Freedman.	John Jasper.
20	A. Oakey Hall.	Terrence Farley.
21	H. W. Genet.	Patrick Carroll.

The delegates then adjourned to meet at the Globe Hotel, Syracuse, at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The Ill-treatment of German Democrats.

The German Democratic Association of the Eighteenth Ward held a meeting at No. 233 Avenue A last evening, Mr. JACOB SEITZ presiding, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, we, the German Democratic citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, assembled this evening, have demonstrated for years that the most of the success at the elections of the Tammany Hall organization of this ward has been due only to the cooperation of the ever-increasing German vote of this ward, but that the German Democratic citizens of this ward have never had the consideration their numbers entitled them to, and therein find the cause that for the last eight years no candidate for Alderman has been elected from the Tammany Hall organization; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully request the Tammany Hall organization of this ward to recognize the wishes and rightful claims of the Germans of this ward, more than has been done in former years, by the nomination of Germans for the respective positions of Assistant Alderman and School Trustee for the full term.

Resolved, That we heartily recommend the renomination of our present representative in the State Senate, Hon. JOHN J. BRADLEY, who has been a true and faithful representative of Democratic principles.

Resolved, That for the office of Alderman we recommend the nomination of JOHN NESBITT, who has always been true to the party and is most entitled to the nomination.

Resolved, That for the office of Assistant Alderman we recommend ADAM STOCK, to prove to the German Democratic citizens of this ward that their rightful claims have been recognized.

Resolved, That for School Trustee for the full term we recommend the renomination of ANDREW F. SCHEUERMANN, who administered the office for one year to our utmost satisfaction.

Resolved, That for the office of Surrogate we heartily recommend the nomination of our former representative in the Assembly, and at present our efficient Assistant District-Attorney, Hon. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS.

Resolved, That if the Tammany Hall organization of this ward recognize our rightful and just claims, we pledge ourselves to support the whole ticket put up by said organization in both the November and December elections, and use our utmost efforts for the success of the same.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the leaders of the Tammany Hall organization of this Ward by a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to further the interests of this organization.

The resolutions having been adopted a committee of five was appointed accordingly. Speeches were then made by Mr. H. SCHROEDER and others.

German Organization of the Sixth Senatorial District.

Delegates of twenty-four German independent clubs of the Sixth Senatorial District met at No. 41 First-avenue last night, Mr. H. KUHN presiding, in order to organize for the incoming State and charter elections. The number of delegates present was ninety-five, who elected the following officers: FR. V. EUBING, President; FR. EILENBERG and JOSEPH STRACK, Vice-Presidents; GEO. KOHLER and D. HUNDT, Secretaries; AUG. SHAEFER, Treasurer, and ADAM FREY, Sergeant-at-Arms. A platform was then read, stating that the organization was in favor of social and political reforms, opposed to the abridgement of civil rights and the rights of man, opposed to political corruption, in favor of enlightenment and good public schools, and in favor of the nomination and election of honest and fit men to public offices. The platform was referred to a committee, in order to revise it and have it printed. The meeting then adjourned to Monday next.

Democratic Workingmen of the Twentieth Ward.

The Democratic Workingmen's Association of the Twentieth Ward met at Millisen's Hall last evening, and recommended BARTHOLOMEW DONOHUE as candidate for Alderman from the Eleventh District, asking the indorsement of Tammany Hall.

Democratic Convention in Westchester County.

The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County held a Convention at Pine's Bridge, in the township of Yorktown, yesterday, to select delegates to the State, Judicial and Senatorial Conventions. PETER HAMMOND, of Peekskill, was chosen as the State Delegate to the State Convention, and Mr. ABRAM ELLIS [illegible] alternate. Mr. MICHAEL LAIRD, of Peekskill, was appointed delegate to the Judiciary Convention, and Mr. GEO. H. BYRNE alternate. Messrs. JESSE HUNT, WM. MEAD, WM. MARSHALL, JR., JAMES M. BARD and WM. R. LAWRENCE were selected as delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

Ninth Assembly District Republican Association.

This Association met last evening at No. 15 Abingdon-square, Mr. GEO. E. KEYSER, Chairman. Forty-four new members were admitted. The evening was occupied in discussing the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Mr. CHAS. ATKINSON has been suspended from the position of foreman painter in the Brooklyn Navy-yard for discharging supporters of the Republican Party, because they were well-known Democrats, and because he manifested a proper fidelity to the Republican Party by retaining competent Republicans; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District most heartily approve the course of Mr. ATKINSON, and condemn the action of Mr. BENJAMIN F. DELANO, Naval Constructor, whose influence has ever been exerted against the Republican Administration.

The Fifth District Republican Association.

A spirited meeting of the Union Republican Association of the Fifth Assembly District was held at No. 188 Prince-street, last evening, Mr. WILLIAM C. HANNA presiding. It was announced that efforts were recently made to unite the Republicans of the district in one organization, which had been eminently successful.

One of the means of conciliation was the surrender of the delegate's seat held by Mr. NASH in the General Committee, to give place to Mr. ANDREW J. BLAKELY, President of the Conservative Association. It was reported that twenty new members had been enrolled. The meeting then adjourned.

Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

At a meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, a resolution was adopted disapproving the action of BENJAMIN F. DELANO, Naval Constructor, in suspending Mr. CHAS. ATKINSON, foreman of the paint-shop in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, because the latter discharged thirty Democrats from his department and filled their places with Republicans.

First Assembly District Republican Association.

The First Assembly District Union Republican Association held a special meeting last evening at No. 122 Franklin-street, for the enrollment of new members, NATHAN KINGSLEY, Jr., in the chair. A large number of names were added to the roll, and earnest speeches were made by Mr. KINGSLEY, Sr., and Mr. WILLIS, urging the members to energetic action in the coming campaign.

John Scott for Police Justice of the Fourth District.

Peterson Engine Company No. 31 held a large political meeting last evening at No. 189 Canal-street to indorse JOHN SCOTT as candidate for Police Justice in the Fourth (Essex Market) District, in place of Judge MANSFIELD. ANDREW CRONAN presided, and made a speech heartily indorsing the candidate.

Newark Republican City Convention.

The Republican City Convention of Newark met yesterday. The name of Ex-Governor WARD for Mayor was brought forward, but a letter was received from him declining to run. Mayor PEDDIE also declined the nomination. JAS. G. BARNETT was nominated for Tax Commissioner, JOHN C. BEARDSLEY for Water Commissioner and HARRISON VAN DUYN and JACOB SUREVUS for Surveyors of Highways.

Law Matters in Westchester County—Justice Gilbert's Opinion of the New Criminal Law—The Willets Trial.

The September Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County commenced yesterday at the Courthouse, White Plains, before Hon. J. W. GILBERT, Presiding Justice; Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN, County Judge, and M. B. SILLIMAN and D. K. CONKLIN, Esqrs., Justices of the Sessions.

Justice GILBERT, in the course of his charge to the Grand Jury, called the attention of that body to the fact that since the law went into effect allowing persons charged with offences to testify in their own behalf, the crime of perjury had increased to a fearful extent; he also dwelt particularly on the law relative to extortion by officials, as though complaints had been preferred against certain persons for that offence.

The famous case of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County vs. HENRY WILLETTS, Ex-County Treasurer, and his sureties, was then called up. Mr. WILLETTS, it is alleged, while holding the office of County Treasurer in 1862 or 1863 became a defaulter to the amount of upward of $150,000, and fled from the country. A jury could not be obtained, and further proceedings were postponed until this morning.

Real Estate Transactions.

To-day three grand suburban sales will be made. At Great Neck, Queens County, L. I., Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have a sale of 300 elegant villa plots, also mansion house and numerous out-buildings. The grounds are very beautiful, the location excellent, as also the communication. Boats to meet the special train will leave the foot of James' Slip and Thirty-fourth street at 9:30 A. M. A collation will be served on the arrival of the train. Long Islanders will take the cars at Hunter's Point at 9:40 A. M.

At West Bergen, N. J., Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer 200 valuable building lots. The nearness of these lots to New-York, the frequent communication by steam and horse cars, and the restrictions which prevent the purchasers from all nuisances, make them very desirable. Special trains will leave the foot of Liberty-street at 11:40 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Maps, free passes and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-street, or of D. E. CULVER, Esq., No. 128 Hudson-street, Jersey City.

At Tarrytown, Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell 47 valuable building lots, 50x160, formerly the property of JOHN SCHNEIDER, Esq. The plots will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. A special train will leave the foot of Thirtieth-street at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will meet it to convey passengers to the place of sale. Maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-street, or of Mr. E. S. CRANE, Irving Park, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mount Morris-Square.

Forty men and several teams are now engaged in completing the new park known as Mount Morris-square, which will be finished in about six weeks, and for which the Central Park Commission appropriated $12,000. The walks on the west side are already graded, and work has been commenced on the hill, the ascent of which will be rendered easy by several paths sloping to the top. Benches are to be placed around the trees and in various parts of the Park. A hydrant has already been introduced and pipes laid down for fountains. Several lots facing the Park have advanced from $1,000 to $1,200 in value. A Central Park policeman in uniform is detailed there, and next Spring croquet playing, decent picnic parties and a band of music will attract not only the inhabitants of Harlem, but those of New-York, to Mount Morris. The drought this season has been so severe that the trees on the square are already shedding their leaves, and the reservoir is fifteen feet lower than usual, decreasing some eight inches per day.

Burned with Kerosene Oil.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, HEINRICH FISCHER and his wife MARY, while intoxicated, engaged in an altercation at No. 189 Ludlow-street, and during the affray the kerosene lamp was upset, fell on the floor and was broken, the oil at the same time taking fire. The wife was either knocked down or fell so that she sat on the burning oil, which ignited her clothing and burned her lower limbs in a horrible manner. In attempting to put out the flames, MARY also burned her hands badly. While in this condition HEINRICH tried to kick her. Her screams attracted attention and HEINRICH was arrested by Officer FARRELL and locked up in the Tenth Ward Police Station. The injured woman was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, but her agony while being lifted into the ambulance was terrible, and there is some fear that she will be permanently crippled.

St. David's Benevolent Society.

The regular quarterly meeting of this Society was held at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute last evening. Mr. DAVID MORRIS acted as Secretary. The business of the meeting was to amend the Constitution of the Society, and also to report the amount of money subscribed toward the Avondale Fund. It was stated that $1,200 had been subscribed, of which $600 had already been paid. The amount was further increased to $1,300, and after some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

Doings in the Pension Office.

The number of pensioners now on the books of General LAWRENCE, the Pension Agent, is 5,863; number paid since Sept. 4, 2,343; amount disbursed, $260,363. Since General LAWRENCE has taken possession of the office he has made [illegible] eight of which are in the hands of [illegible] ... discontinued them from receiving any further pensions from Government. It is estimated that there are over two hundred persons drawing pensions in this City who have forfeited their rights by reason of marriage. There are 118 cases of widows of the War of 1812 sixty or seventy of from the Mexican War. The largest pension paid is to Mrs. ARABELLA [illegible], widow of the late [illegible] ...

Revenue Returns for August in the Fifth Collection District of New-Jersey.

The following returns of receipts have been made for August in the Fifth Collection District of New-Jersey:

Transportation Companies.—New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, $136,689; Jersey City Ferry Company, $48,703; Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad Company, interest on bonds, $34,000; Long Branch and Seashore Railroad, $24,737; Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, $31,731; Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, dividends, $34,211; New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, interest on bonds, $[illegible]; New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, dividends, $3,947; Hoboken Ferry Company, $40,486; North Hudson County Railroad, $19,271; Hoboken and Jersey City Railroad, $3,546; Orange and Newark Horse Railroad, receipts, $16,140; Newark and New-York Railroad, receipts, $18,226; Bloomfield Horse Railroad, receipts, $1,873; Pavonia Horse Railroad, receipts, $2,553; Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad, receipts, $16,879; Newark and Clinton Horse Railroad, dividend, $23,742.

Banks.—Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, dividend, $59,386; Essex County Bank, Newark, dividend, $25,368; First National Bank, Newark, dividend, $5,368; Dime Savings Bank, Newark, deposits, $224,301; Mechanics' Savings Bank, Jersey City, deposits, $6,000; National Bank of America, Jersey City, $1,500.

Gas Companies.—Orange Gaslight Company, 437,000 cubic feet; Newark Gaslight Company, 1,931,000 cubic feet; Hudson County Gas Company, Hoboken, $54,000 cubic feet; Peoples' Gas Company, Hudson City, 1,349,045 cubic feet; Jersey City and Hoboken Gas Company, Jersey City, 1,757,000 cubic feet.

Insurance Companies.—Essex County Mutual Insurance Company, Bloomfield, $289; Newark Mutual Fire Insurance Company, $4,406; American Mutual Insurance Company, $1,730; Merchants' Insurance Company, $7,026; Mechanics' Insurance Company, $661; Firemen's Mutual Insurance Company, $10,106; New-Jersey Insurance Company, $8,334; Peoples' Mutual Insurance Company, $2,948; Newark City Mutual, $2,665; Hudson County Insurance Company, $6,767; Jersey City Insurance Company, $5,576; State Insurance Company, $3,120; Firemen's Company, $7,368; Mechanics', Newark, $5,368.

Railroad and Stage Communication Between Yorkville and the Lower Part of the City.

Last evening a number of the residents of the Nineteenth Ward assembled at Jackson Hall, No. 1,000 Third-avenue, to discuss the subject of needed stage and railroad communication between Yorkville and the lower end of the island. Mr. JOHN FOLEY presided. Remarks were made by several gentlemen, and at the conclusion the following memorial was adopted:

To His Honor A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, and members of the above-named Association, complain of the great want of stage and railroad facilities between Yorkville and the lower part of this City. [illegible]

Accident on the South Side Railroad.

Last evening, as the 6:30 mail train on the South Side Railroad was approaching Bushwick Station, the engineer observed a woman walking upon the trestle-work some distance ahead. He blew "down brakes," and continued to whistle, but the woman did not appear to notice it. When the engine was within about twenty feet of her she turned around, and instantly threw herself down an embankment of some fifteen feet. She was struck by the pilot of the engine. Conductor COCHRAN ordered the train to be backed up, and she was assisted on board. She was injured in the head and back. She gave her name as WAGNER, and resides in Johnson-street, Williamsburg. She is about 65 years of age.

Rutgers Female College.

The opening exercises of the Fall term of the new branch of the Rutgers Female College at Harlem took place last evening at the Congregational Church, (Rev. Mr. BOURNES',) corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Second-avenue. Addresses were delivered by Dr. E. H. GILLETT, of Harlem, Hon. WM. A. DARLING, Dr. STEAD and others.

A Sultry Day.

The weather yesterday was exceedingly warm and oppressive. Everybody felt it, but especially those who were compelled to work in the sun. MARTIN CONNOR, an Irish laborer, residing at No. 81 Monroe-street, employed in excavating on the site of the new Post Office, was yesterday overcome by the heat, and removed to the Bellevue Hospital.

Heavy Embezzlement by a Bar-Keeper.

A warrant was issued by Justice CORRIGAN yesterday afternoon, on the complaint of JOHN KAVANAGH, a resident of Brooklyn, but formerly of Jersey City, who charges one BARTHOLOMEW COOK, who was acting as bar-keeper for him at No. 54 York-street, Jersey City, with having embezzled the sum of $1,700 in money between the 1st of May and the 15th of September, 1869.

Serious Affray in an Engine House.

An affray occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in Morris-street, Jersey City, between DENNIS CODY and a young man whose name could not be ascertained, during which the former was stabbed in the abdomen and severely wounded.

Reddy the Blacksmith.

The case of WILLIAM VARLEY, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," appears on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions for to-day. It is very probable that his counsel will request an adjournment of the case until some future date.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Yesterday the Sanitary Committee held a meeting with closed doors, the subject under discussion being the nuisance occasioned by the operations of the New-York Rendering and other companies. WM. EVERETT, the engineer of the New-York Rendering Company, attended at the Board, as did also Mr. CARTER, the trustee of the Company.

The Croton Water Works in process of erection at High Bridge are now well advanced, and by next Spring the inhabitants of Washington Heights are promised all the water they want. The reservoir is nearly completed, requiring only some grading of its banks, coping and further work on the western gate.

The target excursion and picnic of the Fochrenback Guards took place yesterday. The company, numbering seventy young men, with their friends, had a good time at the Lion Park Hotel, One Hundred and Tenth-street.

The funeral of Captain DECATUR OAKES, a gentleman very widely known on Long Island and in this City, and as widely respected and beloved for his many excellencies of character, who was killed by falling through the hatchway of his vessel while lying at Port Jefferson, L. I., last Wednesday, took place yesterday. The sermon was delivered by Rev. J. N. CAMPBELL, of this City.

The United States steam frigate *Severn* which went to sea on a trial trip on Saturday the 18th, returned yesterday, the trip proving highly successful.

The exhibition of paintings by GUSTAVE DORE, No. 22 Fifth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street, will be kept open on Sundays, from 3 P. M. till 9 P. M., for the benefit of the charitable institutions of the City. These paintings are of a religious character.

Yesterday morning the fourth day's sale of books, at LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co.'s salesroom, Clinton Hall, was continued. The attendance seems to increase, and the bidding is higher and better than it was on the first days.

Inquests were held yesterday on the remains of JOHN S. HOYT, aged 65, who was killed by falling from the top of an omnibus, and on the remains of THOS. LEE, of No. 15 James-street, Brooklyn, aged 35 years, a native of Ireland, who, while intoxicated, walked off Pier No. 28, North River, and was drowned.

EDWARD DARLING, a carpenter in the employ of Messrs. KERR & LAWRENCE, who occupied a room in their planing mill on Nepperhan-street, Yonkers, was yesterday morning found dead in bed. He had retired in his usual health on Sunday evening. The body, after the inquest, was taken to his mother's residence in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 20—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛ ex. for the account. American Securities open quiet and steady. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83½; 1865, old, 83¼; 1867, 81⅞; Ten-forties, 75¾. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 27½; Illinois Centrals, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens dull. Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.@13d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅛d.@13⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 20—1 P. M.—American Securities are quiet. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83½; 1865, old, 83¼; 1867, 81⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 27⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is flat, and prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅜d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 10s. 11d. ℘ cental for California White, and 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d. for No. 2 Red Western.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 20.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet and steady at 87⅞@87⅜ for 1862s.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Bourse opened heavy. Rentes, 70f. 70c.

HAVRE, Sept. 20.—COTTON opens declining at 154½f. on spot, and 152f. afloat.

LONDON, Sept. 20—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛ for the account. American Securities closed at the following quotations: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83½; 1865, old, 83¼; 1867, 81⅞; 10-40s, 75¾. Erie Railway Shares, 27⅛. Illinois Centrals, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.@13⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅛.@13⅜d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, 1,000 of which were taken for export and speculation.

LONDON, Sept. 20—4:30 P. M.—Sugar, 39s. 6d.@40s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6¼d.@1s. 7d. ℘ gallon.

PARIS, Sept. 20—4 P. M.—Bourse flat; Rentes, 70f. 57c.

ANTWERP, Sept. 20.—Petroleum quiet and steady; quotations unchanged.

MANILA, Sept. 11, via SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Exchange on London, 4s. 6d. Freights to the United States, $11.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—TOBACCO firm. COTTON held at 29c. FLOUR—Low grades declined 10c.@25c.; Spring Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Fall Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extra, $5 25@$5 45; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Treble Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Choice Family, $6 75@$7 25. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Red, $1 05@$1 06; No. 2 $1 05@$1 09; No. 1, $1 12@$1 15; No. 2 White, $1 11@$1 15. CORN—Choice White firm; other grades dull; Mixed in bulk, 82½c.@83c.; Mixed in sacks, 87c.@90c.; Choice White, 93c.@95c. OATS dull at 47c.@50c. BARLEY firm for Choice, and dull for other grades; Prime Illinois and Missouri Spring, $1 20@$1 25; Fall, 90c.@96c. RYE dull at 84c.@85c. for Prime to Choice. WHISKY heavy at $1 10. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $33 75@$34. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19c. Clear Sides, 19½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 22½c. LARD heavy at 19c. for Tierce, 20c. for Keg. CATTLE steady at $4@$6 50 for common to good Butchers'. Live HOGS steady at $8 50@$10 25 for Fat, $1 15 for Stockers. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—FLOUR quiet at $4 75@$7 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull; No. 1 lower; sales at $1 21@$1 22 for No. 1, $1 13½@$1 14 for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 was dull at $1 13@$1 13⅛, seller September. CORN dull and lower; sales of No. 1 at 90½c.@91c.; in the afternoon dull at 91c., seller September. OATS quiet at 44½c. RYE declining and in good demand at 80½c. for No. 1; 80c. for No. 2. BARLEY advancing and active; No. 2, $1 25, store; $1 40, seller this month. HIGHWINES dull at $1 07@$1 08. PROVISIONS dull. PORK nominally $33@$33 25. Dry Salted SHOULDERS, 13½c. HAMS, 17½c.@18c. CATTLE dull at $3@$4 for common to fair Cows; $7 50@$7 80 for good to choice shipping. Live HOGS dull at $8 50@$9 45 for fair to medium; $9 50@$9 85 for good to choice. FREIGHTS active and unchanged. RECEIPTS for two days—5,500 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 136,000 bushels Corn, 80,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Rye, 8,500 bushels Barley, 1,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 119,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,500 Hogs.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—The market for BEEVES is dull and depressed; the supply is 1,400 in excess of that of last week, but the average quality was not so good. The highest price realized was $8 62½ ℘ 100 lbs. live weight, which was for Ohio Steers; best Kentucky, $8 12½, fully ¾c. off from last week's price. The decline on medium weights was ½c. to ⅝c., and on common fully ¾c. Prices for Milch Cows range from $50 to $75, while much higher prices are paid for fancy. In SHEEP and LAMBS there is a decline of ½c. on both. Sheep, 4c.@5¼c.; Lambs, 7c.@8c., the latter an extreme. The market for HOGS was firm; Michigan, $9 65 ℘ 100, averaging 200 lbs.; lights, 9¾c.@10c.; New-York, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Illinois, 10½c.@10⅝c. WHEAT very dull, the stock is increasing; sales one car Indiana Amber at $1 48. RYE dull and nominally at $1 12 for Prime State. CORN dull and held at $1 10@$1 12 for Western. OATS active at about 1c. advance; the stock is light; sales 6 car loads State, in bulk and bags, at 66c. BARLEY in more demand; sales 3 cars No. 1 two-rowed State at $1 30; six-rowed, $1 30@$1 35.

OSWEGO, Sept. 20.—FLOUR in good demand and market unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls., at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 75@$9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; Red Winter held at $1 50; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 34, with buyers at $1 32. CORN held at 95c.@96c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominally $1 25 for Canadian. RYE quiet. CORNMEAL, $2 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $26@$28; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $30@$32 ℘ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 9½c.; Barley, 9c.; Rye, 10c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 45c. Lake IMPORTS—38,300 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 16,200 bushels Barley, 4,000,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—344 bbls. Flour, 36,600 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 2,100 bushels Rye, 2,363,000 feet Lumber. Shipped by rail during the last 48 hours—3,450 bbls. Flour.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—COTTON steady; Middling, 30c.@31c. BARK advanced; No. 1 Quercitron, $35. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5 37½@$5 62½; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$9. WHEAT very quiet; Western and Pennsylvania Red, $1 40@$1 45. RYE steady at $1 12@$1 15. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, $1 20; Mixed Western, $1 14@$1 16. OATS better; Pennsylvania and Southern, 60c.@62c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS move slowly. Mess PORK, $33@$33 50. LARD, 19c. WHISKY dull at $1 15@$1 18. BEEVES very dull; prices fully ½c. lower, owing to large receipts; sales 2,450 head Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 9½c.@9¾c., a few Choice at 9c.; Fair to Good, 6½c.@8c.; Common, 5c.@6c. ℘ lb. gross. SHEEP in fair demand; sales 10,000 head at 4c.@5c. ℘ lb. gross. HOGS dull and lower; sales 3,100 head at $12 50@$13 50 for Slop, and $14@$14 25, net, for Corn-fed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 107,000 bushels; Corn, 105,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 126,000 bushels; Corn, 78,000 bushels; Oats, 46,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Canal tolls on Oats and Corn reduced; Wheat 15c., Corn 13c., Oats 9c. to New-York. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT depressed and inactive; millers are waiting for a decline; sales 7,500 bushels Chicago Spring sample at $1 15; 7,500 bushels Chicago on private terms; 7,500 bushels Winter Red Toledo at $1 38. CORN dull and depressed; car lots at 93c.@95c.; boat loads are not inquired for. OATS in fair demand; sales 66,000 bushels No. 2 Western and Milwaukee at 53c. RYE dull; sales 1,400 bushels Western at $1. BARLEY dull; sales two cars State at $1 11. SEEDS steady; Timothy $4; Clover nominally $9 50. PORK dull and unchanged. LARD dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally $1 12.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 29½c. FLOUR dull and market favors buyers, except in low grades; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$6 75; do. Family, $7 50@$9 25; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 50@$8; do. Family, $8 25@$10 75; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT dull at $1 40@$1 65 for Prime to Choice. CORN firm; White, $1 20@$1 25; Yellow, $1 22@$1 24. OATS dull at 60c.@62c. RYE, $1 10@$1 15. Mess PORK quiet at $34@$34 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 19⅞c.@19⅛c.; Clear Rib, 20c.; Shoulders, 16½c.@16¾c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 19½c.@20c. WHISKY quiet at $1 18@$1 19.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 18@$1 20 for Red. CORN in demand at $1; held at $1 03. OATS 58c.@62c. RYE firm at $1. TOBACCO firm and active. WHISKY unsettled; $1 05 offered, $1 10 asked. PORK dull; held at $33, with no sales. LARD nominally 19½c. Bulk MEATS in good demand at 14c. for Shoulders, 16½c. for Sides, 17¼c. for Clear Rib, and 17½c. for Clear Sides. BACON in good demand at 15¾c. for Shoulders; 19¼c.@19½c. for Sides.

TOLEDO, Sept. 20.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT easier; No. 1 Red, $1 32½@$1 33; No. 2 Red, $1 28. CORN dull; No. 1, 92c.; No. 2, 90c. OATS declining; No. 1, 51c.; No. 2, 48c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 4,300 bushels Rye, 4,200 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—37,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20.—FLOUR heavy. WHEAT dull at $1 24 for No. 1; $1 17 for No. 2. CORN nominally 44c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY firmer at $1 20@$1 45 for fair to prime. Grain FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5@$5 25. GRAIN quiet. TOBACCO active; sales 87 hhds. at unchanged prices. BACON—Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 22c.; Fancy, 23½c. LARD, 20c. Mess PORK, $33 50. WHISKY heavy at $1 08@$1 10.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 20.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 30c.@30½c.; receipts, 331 bales; exports, 264 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50. WHEAT unchanged. CORN, $1 05@$1 10. OATS, 68c. LARD, 19½c.@20½c. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 16¼c.; Sides, 19¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—COTTON is lower at 29½c.@29¾c.; sales, 1,177 bales; receipts, 1,775. OATS, 65c. HAY, $20. PORK, $34@$34 50. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 135¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 148½. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ¼ ℘ cent. discount.

DETROIT, Sept. 20.—WHEAT advanced 1c.@2c.; Extra White, $1 34@$1 35; No. 1 White, $1 28; Regular, $1 22; Amber, $1 20. CORN firmer at 82c. OATS steady at 50c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 20.—Spirits TURPENTINE a shade better, at 39½c. ROSIN dull; Strained, $1 67½. Crude TURPENTINE, $3 15@$3. TAR, $2 50. COTTON—Middling, 29c.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 20.—WHEAT—No. 1 Red, $1 31; No. 2 Red, $1 28. CORN held at 93c. for No. 1, 90c. for No. 2. RYE, $1 @$1 05 for No. 1, 90c.@95c. for No. 2.

MOBILE, Sept. 20.—COTTON—Demand moderate and market easy; sales, 2,400 bales Middling at 29c.; receipts, 1,268 bales; exports, 296 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 20.—COTTON in active inquiry; sales, 700 bales on basis of 29c.@29½c. for Middlings; receipts, 2,066 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 20.—COTTON quiet, and ½c.@¼c. easier; sales, 300 bales Middling, 29c.; receipts, 684 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—COTTON closed dull at 28c. for Middling; sales, 155 bales; receipts, 405 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 47⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55½; Gold, 137¼.

[Advertisement.]

AN EVIDENCE OF POPULARITY.—KNOX, the hatter, was stopping during the Summer at the Catskill Mountain House. One day, after a conversation with a friend, the latter was accosted by an individual with the query, "Who is that gentleman?" "Don't you know?" "No, I do not." "That is singular, when you carry his card." "I carry his card; what do you mean?" "Take off your hat, and tell me what you see on the inside." The gentleman complied, and read, "Classical Hatter, KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, New-York." "Well, that is his business card, and it shows your good sense in patronizing him, and the popularity of his hats, which can be found in all parts of the country." Fact. Fall hat out.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 20—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Boston	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	S. W.	Hazy	[illegible]
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	[illegible]	Foggy	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Oswego	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Key West	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Havana	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	For
City of Boston	Sept. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Scotia	Sept. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Ville de Paris	Sept. 11	Brest	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	For
City of Baltimore	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Allemannia	Sept. 21	New-York	Hamburg
Nevada	Sept. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Palmyra	Sept. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Donau	Sept. 23	New-York	Bremen
Paraguay	Sept. 23	New-York	London
City of Boston	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool

FOR BRAZIL, CUBA, &C.

Steamer	Date	From	For
North America	Sept. 23	New-York	Rio
Missouri	Sept. 23	New-York	Havana
Tybee	Sept. 25	New-York	St. Domingo

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Baltimore*, close at the General Post Office at — A. M.

Mails for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 A. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 A. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Rapidan*, from Savannah.—L. Fried, W. H. Aborn, W. H. Parsons, Wm. Bussey, R. W. Powers, W. H. Stewart, W. C. Bannon, J. Pauldillo, M. Rich, K. Fleischer, R. F. Amerson, M. D. Gortatowski.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 46 | Sun sets.... 5 58 | Moon rises. 6 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 44 | Gov. Island. 8 33 | Hell Gate.. 9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Allemannia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Rebecca, Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, J. Hand; Key West, Rudolph, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; S. C. Walker, Sherin, Philadelphia; Millville, Renear, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Yo Semite, Mack, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Screamer, Young, Savannah, Nesmith & Sons; Wallace, Caruly, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Lark, Staples, Pernambuco and Bahia, Jones & Lough; Star, Sparrow, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Moonlight, McAllister, Boston, R. C. Loud & Co.; Black Swan, Podery, Georgetown, D. C., J. H. Gager; Spring Bird, (Br.,) Whittier, Barbados, Peniston & Co.

Barks Peruvian, (Br.,) Hebbert, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; J. Godfrey, Beans, Cardiff, Snow & Burgess. Schrs. Ridgewood, Dorrity, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Conservative, Hampton, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Beacon, (Br.,) Dunn, St. Johns, N. F., Crandall, Umphrey & Co.; Petronella, (Br.,) Emery, Wanks River, Nic., Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Rapidan, Mallory, Savannah Sept. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 19th, lat. 35 42, lon. 75 01, exchanged signals with steamship Herman Livingston hence for Savannah; 19th, lat. 35 30, lon. 74 58, passed steamer George Washington, De Soto and Gen. Meade, hence for New-Orleans; steamship Manhattan, hence for Charleston, and Magnolia, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Sept. 13, and S. W. Pass 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Jas. Hand.

Ship Southampton, Whitney, Tehuantepec, W. C. M., 118 ds., with dyewood to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Had very heavy westerly winds to the equator, crossing June 10, in lon. 109; passed Cape Horn July 14; has very fine weather off the cape; between lat. 52 and 50 S., lon. 48, saw over 100 very large icebergs, one in particular being from 7 to 8 miles in length, and from 300 to 400 feet in height.

Ship Joseph Holmes, (of Boston,) Crocker, Singapore May 4, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown. Passed Angier May 23, Cape of Good Hope, July 13, and crossed the equator Aug 5, in lon. 35; had heavy westerly gales for 30 ds. off the Cape of Good Hope, and since that time light N. E. trades; Sept. 3, Francis Martin, seaman, a native of France, died on board; 15th, Zacharias Thompson, seaman, of Norway, died on board and were buried at sea.

Ship Minnehaha, McGrath, of and from Londonderry, 35 ds., with pig iron and 112 passengers to G. & J. Knox. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Maria Ferguson, (Br.,) Stephens, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with 600 tons plaster to Crandall, Umphrey & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Carmine, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Terranova, Sicily, 75 ds., with brimstone to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 3, and had light winds and fine weather since.

Brig Charles V. Williams, (of Philadelphia,) Boarding, Cienfuegos 27 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Wiles—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sept. 7, no lat., encountered a terrific hurricane from N. to S. W., lasting 17 hs., during which lost foretopsail and split mainsail, filled the cabin with water and had everything movable on deck washed overboard.

Brig Mary Given, Robertson, of and from St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber, &c., to Smithers & Co.

Brig Susan E. Voorhis, Fulford, Charleston 10 ds., with lumber to B. J. Wenberg.

Bark Marco Polo, (N. G.,) Hinssen, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 200 passengers to Hermann Koop & Co. Has had light westerly winds and calms almost the entire passage, and been 14 ds. to the westward of the Banks with but 2 ds. of strong N. E. breezes. Sept. 19, off Fire Island, passed bark Johanna Marie, (N. G.,) hence for Bordeaux.

Brig Mammalia, MacAlister, Rondout for Boston.

Brig Starr, Phre, Rondout, for Boston.

Bark Ilva, (of Toronto,) Lilson, Curacoa 17 ds., with salt, goat skins, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Canal boat J. H. Thomas, Wells, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to E. W. Adams & Co.

Canal boat Mount Defiance, Davis, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to E. W. Adams & Co.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, (of Brookhaven,) Wicks, Barcoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had light N. E. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Austin & Laura, (of Georgetown, Me.,) Hulse, Para 20 ds., with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Bond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had light winds up to lat. 34, since, strong N. E. winds.

Schr. Wellington, Fagle, of and from Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 110 tons plaster to Crandall, Umphrey & Co. Is bound for Newark.

Schr. Louisa Gray, Small, Albany, for Brooklyn, Me.

Schr. Jas. McGee, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Connecticut, Dehart, Port Johnson, for Norwalk.

Schr. J. R. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. James Sears, Carroll, Philadelphia, for Norwalk.

Schr. Gangee, Trewgey, Ellsworth, Me., with staves to S. H. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Moments, White, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Elise, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sallie Charles, [illegible], Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ben. Weeks, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to R. S. Powell.

Schr. Hud & Frank, Pendleton, Wilmington, N. C., 20 ds., with naval stores to R. Edwards.

Schr. Anthony Kelly, Somers, Richmond, Va., 4 ds., with wheat to master.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Howard, Bay River, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Bridgeport.

Schr. Ada Ames, Averill, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Sheffield, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Trade Wind, Babb, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Geo. S. Lamphear, Williams, Cape Sable, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza S. Potter, Potter, Noank, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Willie Dell, Day, Jacksonville, Fla., 14 ds., with lumber to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Zephaniah Stillman, Somers, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to R. O. Edwards.

Schr. Clara, Baxter, Baltimore, with coal to master.

Schr. Minerva, Hussey, Baltimore, with coal for Pawtucket, R. I.

Schr. Georgiana Brown, Brown, Rondout, from Cambridge.

Schr. Onward, Allen, Elizabethport, for Westport.

Schr. S. H. Whitney, Silvey, Trenton, for Salem.

Schr. Ellen H. Barnes, Barnes, Roberts, New-Bedford.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford, for Eastport.

Schr. Vapor, Johnson, Trenton, for Hartford.

Schr. Hasleton, Davis, Trenton, for Rondout.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Newman, Providence.

Schr. John Warren, Mager, Providence.

Schr. Lucy Church, Miller, Nantucket.

Schr. Ringdove, Wooster, Providence.

Schr. Copia, West, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Evergreen, Dunn, Providence.

Schr. Onward, Norwood, Providence.

Schr. Ellen Hinkly, Lucas, Virginia.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Virginia.

Schr. R. T. Boyd, Roberts, Virginia.

Schr. Cornelia, Chase, New-London.

Schr. Eliza Youmans, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. F. P. Vose, Wiswell, Boston.

Schr. J. E. Allen, Chase, Newport.

Schr. Empire, Goering, Boston.

Schr. Dillon, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Susan, Ausband, Boston.

WIND—Sunset, light W., hazy off shore.

Below.

Ship Southampton, Whitney 118 ds., from Santa Salinas, West coast of Mexico.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Warner, Newport, Eng., Aug. 11, with railroad iron to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

The ship James Foster, Jr., from Liverpool, before reported below, is also anchored on the bar.

Bark Ilva, (Br.,) from Maracaibo.

Brig Chas. E. Williams, from Cienfuegos. [By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb No. 2.]

Brig Carmine, (Ital.,) from —.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Arr. steamers Aleppo, from Liverpool; William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; barks Fannie, from London; Lewis F. Stocker, from Pensacola; George W. Horton, from Georgetown; Veteran, from Philadelphia; brigs Ann & Elizabeth, from Sierra Leone; John Boyd, from Glasgow; Annandale, from Philadelphia.

P. M.—Arr. barks Pearl, Calcutta; Franz Marion, Gottenburg; brigs Ellen Maria, Baltimore; J. & H. Crowley, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 20.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schrs. J. E. Glover, from Boston; J. H. Stickney, from Baltimore; Jonathan May, from Philadelphia; steamer Regulus, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 20.—Arr. bark Uller, from Rio for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore—Brigs Chesapeake, from Demerara, J. M. Haskill.

Passed out—Barks Clifton, for Rio; Delaware, for Demerara.

The bark Harmon, from Rio, signaled Aug. 6, in lat. 24 15 S., lon. 39 25, an American bark with signal U. S. & so misconstrued steering S. by W.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 20.—Arr. steamer Herman Livingston, from New-York; ship Crescent City, from Liverpool; schr. Maryland, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Arr. ship Saint Joseph, from New-York.

Sld.—Arr. French Eurydale, Tahiti.

Cld.—Lady Love, for Cork, with wheat; Malay, for Hong Kong, with flour.

Sld.—Ship Herald of the Morning, for Liverpool.

Arrivals from the Ochotsk Sea represent the codfish catch light as compared with last year.

The ship Baltic has completed loading her cargo for Liverpool. It is the largest ever loaded in San Francisco. It consists of 3,400 short tons of wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 20.—Arr. steamer Empire, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

King Lear—Ship, (Br.,) from Callao, for France, Aug. 7, lat. 25 41, lon. 40 50 ds. out; crossed the equator in Atlantic Aug. 19, in lon. 40 20, and had fine weather since.

Dorothy—Bark, (Br.,) from Jamaica, for London, Sept. 15, in lat. 42 04, lon. 62.

Union—Schr., of Provincetown, Sept. 16, lat. 39 35, lon. 74 40; 1 year out, with 100 bbls. oil; all well.

Seacoast—Schr., of Provincetown, same date, out since May last; no oil; all well.

Reliance—Ship, (Br.,) from London, for Quebec, Aug. 31, lat. 47 17, lon. 48 15; 30 ds. out.

Sierra Nevada—Bark, from London, (July 28,) for New-York, Aug. 16, lat. 41 15, lon. 45 15.

Anne—Brig, (Br.,) from Cuba, for New-York, off Hatteras, no date.

Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The following intelligence has been received from Manila: By a decree recently published, vessels under the United States, English, French, Dutch, Danish and North German flags seeking freight are exempt from tonnage dues and subject to the same charges as Spanish vessels.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—The ship John N. Cushing, Captain Baxter, which cleared from Shields for Boston, has put in at Falmouth, leaking.

The Aurelia, for Quebec, has returned to Swansea in a damaged condition.

The Cadette, from Bayverte, is aground at Southport. All of her crew have been saved.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—The steamship Bienville, from New-Orleans, arrived here this morning.

The bark E. W. Griffiths has arrived at Matanzas from New-York.

At Manila, Sept. 11, the ship Archer, is loading for Boston.

The ships Cleopatra and Sonora have sailed for New-York.

At Para schr. Frank Kent, for New-York, ldg; schrs. Chas. Thompson and Gerah Banker disch'g.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 20.—The steamship City of London, from New-York Sept. 7, arrived at this port at 6 A. M. yesterday.

The steamship Idaho, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 20.—The steamship Hansa, from New-York, for Bremen, has arrived.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 20.—The steamship Nestorian, from Quebec, has arrived.

Low Prices.

WHITE DINNER SETS, new Limoges Shapes, 157 pieces, $35. Smaller size sets proportionally low in price.

WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, $3 50.

WHITE TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $4.

GOOD WATER GOBLETS, per dozen, $1 50.

GOOD WINE GLASSES, per dozen, $1.

All other goods in our line equally low. Goods packed for the country, or forwarded by express C. O. D.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,

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FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line; 3d and 3d av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

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COFFEE AND TEA URNS,

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NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

AITKEN & MILLER,

BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.,

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS,

NOVELTIES IN LACE SETS,

RICH BLACK THREAD LACES,

APPLIQUE AND POINT LACES

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES,

ALL WIDTHS.

ALSO,

NOVELTIES IN CRAPE AND SWISS SETS FOR MOURNING.

JUST OUT,

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES.

To cure Colds, Sore Throats and Bronchitis.

None so good, none so pleasant.

A Cure for Rupture!

Under the skillful management of Dr. GREGORY, this dangerous disease is now successfully cured. His celebrated HERNIA LOTION for bathing the afflicted parts, while wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, has cured the most obstinate cases. Special attention is given to this branch of surgery, and a cure warranted, without pain or danger, which will not interfere with labor or business of any kind. Pamphlets sent for ten cents, giving full explanations. Address G. AUGT. GREGORY, M. D., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

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